Occurrence of dialects represented in this dictionary.
Unified Basque (Batua) is not identified with any single province or area.

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THE BASQUE LANGUAGE

THE BASQUE ALPHABET

Euskera, the Basque language, is a non-Indo-European tongue spoken by a population popularly known as the mystery people of Europe. The origin of the language is as obscure as that of its speakers. Both have been the subject of various theories of origin ranging from Biblical to cosmic, none of which are provable.

For centuries the Basque language survived as a completely oral phenomenon. Today it does not possess an **agaka**, or alphabet, of purely Basque origin but rather has borrowed one from the modern languages spoken in nearby areas. The **agaka** is based on the Roman alphabet. There are twenty-two single letters (see table below) plus seven compound letters (**dd**, **ll**, **rr**, **ts**, **tt**, **tx**, and **tz**). For foreign words, *c*, *ch*, *q*, *v*, *w*, and *y* are also used although they are not considered part of the **agaka**. The vowels are **a**, **e**, **i**, **o**, and **u**.

The sounds represented by the alphabet do not offer great difficulty to English-speaking persons. According to Euskaltzaindia, the Academy of the Basque Language, the Basque alphabet is as follows:

letter	*Basque name*	*approx. pronunciation in English*	*letter*	*Basque name*	*approx. pronunciation in English*
a	**a**	*f*ar	**m**	**eme**	*m*ayor
b	**be**	*b*at	**n**	**ene**	*n*arrow
d	**de**	*d*own	**ñ**	**eñe**	*on*ion
e	**e**	*g*et	**o**	**o**	*co*at
f	**efe**	*f*avor	**p**	**pe**	*p*eople
g	**ge**	*g*ot	**r**	**erre**	be*dd*ing
h	**hatxe**	*h*ouse	**s**	**ese**	*s*ea
i	**i**	mar*i*ne	**t**	**te**	*t*ea
j	**jota**	*h*ot; *y*et	**u**	**u**	b*oo*t
k	**ka**	*k*ing	**x**	**ekitz**	fi*sh*
l	**ele**	*l*eague	**z**	**zeta**	mi*ss*

Three letters, **h**, **j**, and **r**, merit further explanations. The letter **h** is a phoneme of the dialects of the northern Basque Country (L, LN, Z) but does not appear in the southern dialects (B, G). It was the cause of many disputes at the time unification of the language was proposed. According to the guidelines adopted by the Academy of the Basque Language in its meeting at Bergara in 1979, the letter **h** is used in the following circumstances: (1) between two identical vowels, e.g., **ahaztu** (to forget) and **ahari** (ram); (2) occasionally between two different vowels as in **ohe** (bed) and **lehoi** (lion); (3) in demonstratives such as **hau** (this), **hori** (that), **hura** (that, over there); (4) in adverbs of place, **hemen** (here), **hor** (there), **han** (over there); (5) in some numbers, such as **hiru** (three), **hamar** (ten), **hogei** (twenty), **hamahiru** (thirteen), **hirurehun** (three

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hundred), and **ehun** (one hundred); (6) in verbal forms where the familiar you (**hi**) appears, e.g., **hi haiz** (you are) and **hi hintzen** (you were); (7) at the beginning of many random words, which must be memorized, like **harri** (stone) and **haitz** (rock); and (8) in some foreign words, such as *Sahara*.

Normally **j** is pronounced like the *h* in English "horrible," but in some areas and in Unified Basque it is pronounced like the *y* in English "yes."

Between two vowels **r** is soft as in the English name "Te*d*dy," but in other instances it is very strongly rolled like the Spanish *rr*.

Compound letters, diphthongs, and vowel contractions are as follows:

Compound Letters

letter	*Basque name*	*approx. pronunciation in English*
dd	**de-bikoitza**	palatalized d (no English equivalent)
ll	**ele-bikoitza**	mi*ll*ion (palatalized *l*)
rr	**erre-bikoitza**	Spanish *R*oma or pe*rr*o (rolled *r*)
ts	**te-ese**	*it* sure is (approximate)
tt	**te-bikoitza**	palatalized *t* (no English equivalent)
tx	**te-ekitz**	*ch*ocolate, *ch*orizo
tz	**te-zeta**	fa*tz*o

Diphthongs

letters	*Basque name*	*approx. pronunciation in English*
ai	**a i**	high, like
ei	**e i**	d*ay*, l*a*te
oi	**o i**	p*oi*nt, t*oy*
ui	**u i**	*wee*p
au	**a u**	*ou*t, n*ow*
eu	**e u**	Spanish d*eu*da
ou	**o u**	both

Vowel Contractions

a + a = a	**kanta + aldi = kantaldi** (musical recital)
a + e = e	**kata + eme = kateme** (female cat)
a + o = o	**ama + orde = amorde** (stepmother)
a + u = u	**eskola + ume = eskolume** (child of school age)
e + a = a	**bide + aldi = bidaldi** (travel, long walk)
e + e = e	**bake + etxe = baketxe** (house of peace)
e + o = o	**erretore + orde = erretororde** (vice-rector)
o + a = a	**asto + ama = astama** (mother donkey)
o + e = e	**deutsoe** often becomes **deutse** (form of the auxiliary verb **ukan** in Biscayan)

In Biscayan the following variations also appear:

oa = ua	**joan, juan** (to go)
ee = ie	**zoazee, zoazie** (go! [you pl.])
ea = ia	**bidea, bidia** (the road)

PUNCTUATION MARKS

Basque punctuation marks are the same as those used in English, and they are used in a similar fashion. However, the apostrophe is only used to indicate a missing letter or a contraction, e.g., **lau t'erdiak** instead of **lau eta erdiak**, and

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not to indicate possession. In the past it was customarily used to separate a suffix from a proper name, e.g., **Paris'en** (in Paris). In Unified Basque the tendency today is to replace the apostrophe with a hyphen when the word is not generally known to the Basque public, e.g., **Smith-ek.**

STRESS

It is often incorrectly claimed that there is no oral stress in Basque. There is no written accent, but, as in English, oral stress does exist. In intensity and intonation the stress varies from one dialect to another, from one town to another, and even at times within the different zones of a town. The stress is so important that at times it even changes the meaning of a word, for example, **txis*tu*** (saliva) and ***txis*tu** (Basque flute); ***ba*so** (glass) and **ba*so*** (forest). (Italics are used here to indicate stress placement.)

WORD ORDER

Word order in Basque is very different from that in English. In Basque there is usually a focus or element of inquiry that must immediately precede the verb. As explained in the verb section of this introduction, a Basque verb may be a compound or synthetic verb (see page a46). A compound verb is used in the following examples. It is composed of a main verb (**etorri**, to come), which carries the meaning, and an auxiliary verb (**zen**, **naiz**, etc., forms of **izan**, to be).

Returning to the focus of an inquiry and its relationship to the verb, let us examine the following question: **Atzo nor etorri zen?** (Who came yesterday?) The information sought is *who* and not *when* (yesterday). Thus, in response, the name of the person who came should be located immediately before the verb. The verb is placed at the end, especially in short sentences. These rules are not always obeyed, however. In affirmative phrases the auxiliary verb comes after the main verb: **Etorriko naiz.** (I will come.) In negative sentences the order is very different, but any stressed information is still located immediately before the main verb.

negation + auxiliary verb + complements + main verb
Ez + **naiz** + **zurekin** + **etorriko.** (I will not come with you.)

PARTS OF SPEECH

Some linguistic scholars have coined terms and labels specifically for dealing with the Basque language. Such labels are necessary to linguistic study because Basque, unlike English, is not an Indo-European language. Grammatical labels designed for English do not always suit the Basque language, and many of the terms preferred by linguists are virtually unknown to the general English-speaking population. Because of this, and in order to make the following discussion of Basque parts of speech as intelligible as possible for the largest number of readers, we have used the common grammatical language familiar to English speakers both in this introduction and in the dictionary itself.

Articles

In Basque there are three kinds of articles: definite, indefinite, and partitive.

The English definite article *the* is translated into Basque by the suffix **a** with the following variations:

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-a **gizon** (man); **gizon*a*** (the man)

-ak **gizon*ak*** (the men)[a] and (the man)[b]

a. Plural with intransitive verb. Example: **Gizonak etorri ziren.** (The men came.)

b. Singular with transitive verb. Example: **Gizonak egin du.** (The man did it.)

-ek **gizon*ek*** (the men). Plural and used with transitive verbs. Example: **Gizonek egin dute.** (The men did it.)

-ok **gu gizon*ok*** (we, the men). Plural and used when the speaker is one of the group or the persons with whom he is speaking are nearby, in front of him. Example: **gu euskaldunok** (we Basques); **zuok androk** (you women [who are here]).

Some words in which **a** was traditionally an article are now considered to have an organic **a** in Unified Basque.

Before: **anai** (brother), **anaia** (the brother), **anai bat** (a brother).
Now: **anaia** (brother), **anaia bat** (a brother).

Further examples of such words are: **aitzakia** (excuse), **egia** (truth), **eliza** (church), **gauza** (thing), and **Donostia** (San Sebastián).

In Biscay, some words that end in **a** add an **ea** to designate the article. Examples: **lora** (flower), **lorea** (the flower); **alaba** (daughter), **alabea** (the daughter). This rule does not apply to words like **ama** (mother, the mother) and **aita** (father, the father).

The indefinite article in Basque is **bat.** It always comes after the noun. For the plural the indefinite **batzu, batzuk** (some) is used: **gizon bat** (a man); **gizon batzuk** (some men).

The partitive article is formed with the suffixes **-rik** (after vowels) and **-ik** (after consonants). It is often used in negative sentences, in interrogatives, and in affirmative sentences in which the adjective is a superlative. It is always used as a suffix to the noun. It can carry a singular or a plural meaning.

Ez dut ogirik. (I don't have any bread.)
Gizonik etorri al da? (Has a man come?)
Miren da ikaslerik onena. (Mary is the best student.)

Nouns

In Basque the noun has no gender. (There is gender, however, in the second person familiar verb form.) The gender of an animate being is sometimes indicated by means of suffixes or suffixlike words (**ama**, mother; **eme**, female; **arra**, male), but no changes occur in adjectives or articles to correspond to this gender display.

According to the rules discussed so far, nouns appear in three forms:

Singular: **-a, -ak**, with intransitive and transitive verbs.
Plural: **-ak, -ek**, with intransitive and transitive verbs.
Indefinite: **-ik, -rik**, the partitive, which can be singular or plural depending on the individual case.

There are simple nouns and compound nouns. Compound nouns usually have a hyphen, e.g., **senar-emazteak** (husband and wife). But often the hyphen disappears, e.g., **udaberri** (springtime) instead of **uda-berri**.

There are no prepositions in Basque as there are in English, but there are

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suffixes, and nouns are declined (they have cases) as in Latin. Moreover, in some cases these suffixes vary depending on whether the nouns are animate beings (persons and animals) or inanimate beings (things). The general rule for animate-inanimate beings has a few exceptions. For example, the parts of the body are considered inanimate and a table is considered animate. Thus we say **burukomin** (headache) and not **buruaren**; and **mahaiaren hanka** (table leg) and not **mahaiako**.

Augmentatives and Diminutives

Augmentative and diminutive suffixes can be used with common nouns, and occasionally with proper nouns also.

augmentatives

-tzar (big)	**gizontzar** (big man)
-ontzi (literally, vessel)	**hitzontzi** (chatterbox)

diminutives

-ko (little)	**mutiko** (little boy)
-ño (little, young)	**andereño** (young lady, school mistress)
-ska (small, little)	**mendiska** (hill, little mountain)
-skila (small in a deprecating sense)	**jaunskila** (small man)
-tila (young, little)	**neskatila** (young girl)
	leihatila (small window)
-tto (little)	**gizontto** (little man)
-txa (young, little)	**neskatxa** (little girl)
-txo (small, little, young, dear)	**herritxo** (small village)
	Josetxo (young Joseph)
-txu (B) (young, little, dear)	**Maritxu** (little Mary)
-xka (small, little)	**buruxka** (little head)

Compound Words

One of the greatest difficulties we find with compound words (nouns and some verbs) is deciding whether to hyphenate them, combine them into a single word, or write them as two distinct words. Some rules that can help us make this decision follow.

1. A hyphen should be used

a) when the second word is an echo of the first: **nahas-mahas** (confusion, mess) and **tarteka-marteka** (in one's spare time);

b) when the words involved form part of a whole, as in the following pairs: **senar-emazteak** (husband and wife); **seme-alabak** (children, sons and daughters); **zeru-lurrak** (heaven and earth);

c) when the same word is repeated, as in **mendirik-mendi** (from mountain to mountain); **mokoz-moko** (head on).

2. A single word should be formed (and no hyphen used) when two originally distinct words form a third with a different meaning, as in the following examples:

gurdi (cart) + **bide** (road) = **gurdibide** (cart path)
sagar (apple) + **ardo** (wine) = **sagardo** (cider)
oin (foot) + **arri** (stone) = **oinarri** (base, foundation)
ogi (bread) + **ordu** (hour) = **otordu** (mealtime)
jan (food) + **ordu** (hour) = **jatordu** (mealtime)

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3. Two words should be written separately

a) when one or both words are long, as in **giza eskubideak** (human rights);

b) when the end of the first word and the beginning of the second create difficulties in pronunciation (even if both words are short). Example: **itsas xori** (seagull).

The Academy of the Basque Language has also established precise rules for compound verbs that are formed by adding the words (in the manner of verbal suffixes) **-erazi**, **-arazi**. Some compound verbs that formerly were always written as one word are now written as two, e.g., **hil erazi** (to kill, to cause someone to kill).

Noun Declension

Basque nouns are declined. That is to say, the form of the noun is modified by the addition of suffixes, much in the manner of certain Indo-European languages. Thus, instead of using a preposition as English does to express the idea of *toward*, Basque employs a suffix. The suffix for *toward* varies in form depending on whether the speaker is referring to a specific item (definite declension, **-arenganuntz**) or is speaking in generalities (indefinite declension, **-enganuntz**). These suffixes also vary in form depending on whether a noun ends in a vowel or a consonant, or whether it is animate or inanimate. In the definite declension the speaker must also take into account whether the noun is singular or plural. These variations are demonstrated in tables 1 and 2.

Table 1. Definite Declension of the Noun

Animate Beings **gizon** (man)

	Singular		*Plural*	
Subject (Nominative)	*-a*	**gizon*a*** (the man)	*-ak*	**gizon*ak***
Subject Agent (Nominative)	*-ak*	**gizon*ak*** (the man)	*-ek*	**gizon*ek***
Possessive (Genitive)	*-aren*	**gizon*aren*** (of the man, the man's)	*-en*	**gizon*en***
Indirect Object (Dative)	*-ari*	**gizon*ari*** (to the man)	*-ei*	**gizon*ei***
Destination, for	*-arentzat*	**gizon*arentzat*** (for the man)	*-entzat*	**gizon*entzat***
With (Associative)	*-arekin* *-gaz* (B)	**gizon*arekin*** (with the man)	*-ekin* *-kaz* (B)	**gizon*ekin***
About, by means of (Instrumental)	*-az*	**gizon*az*** (about the man)	*-ez, -etaz*	**gizon*etaz***
Inside, in, on, at (Inessive)	*-arengan*	**gizon*arengan*** (in the man)	*-engan*	**gizon*engan***
From, out of (Ablative)	*-arengandik*	**gizon*arengandik*** (from the man)	*-engandik*	**gizon*engandik***
Nonpersonal Possessive (Locative)		(lacking for animate beings)		
To, direction (Allative)	*-arengana*	**gizon*arengana*** (to the man)	*-engana*	**gizon*engana***
Toward	*-arenganuntz*	**gizon*arenganuntz*** (toward the man)	*-enganuntz*	**gizon*enganuntz***
Up to, as far as (terminal)	*-arenganaino*	**gizon*arenganaino*** (up to the man)	*-enganaino*	**gizon*enganaino***

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Inanimate Beings **etxe** (house)

	Singular		*Plural*	
Subject (Nominative)	*-a*	**etxe*a*** (the house)	*-ak*	**etxe*ak***
Subject Agent (Nominative)	*-ak*	**etxe*ak*** (the house)	*-ek*	**etxe*ek***
Possessive (Genitive)	*-aren*	**etxe*aren*** (of the house, the house's)	*-en*	**etxe*en***
Indirect Object (Dative)	*-ari*	**etxe*ari*** (to the house)	*-ei*	**etxe*ei***
Destination, for	*-rako*	**etxe*rako*** (for the house)	*-etarako*	**etxe*etarako***
With (Associative)	*-arekin*	**etxe*arekin*** (with the house)	*-ekin*	**etxe*ekin***
About, by means of (Instrumental)	*-az*	**etxe*az*** (about the house)	*-ez, -etaz*	**etxe*ez***
Inside, in, on, at (Inessive)	*-an*	**etxe*an*** (in the house)	*-etan*	**etxe*etan***
From, out of (Ablative)	*-tik*	**etxe*tik*** (from the house)	*-etatik*	**etxe*etatik***
Nonpersonal Possessive (Locative)	*-ko*	**etxe*ko*** (of the house)	*-etako*	**etxe*etako***
To, direction (Allative)	*-ra*	**etxe*ra*** (to the house)	*-etara*	**etxe*etara***
Toward	*-runtz*	**etxe*runtz*** (toward the house)	*-etaruntz*	**etxe*etaruntz***
Up to, as far as (terminal)	*-raino*	**etxe*raino*** (up to the house)	*-etaraino*	**etxe*etaraino***

Table 2. Indefinite Declension of the Noun

Animate Beings

	Ending in a Vowel	*Ending in a Consonant*
Subject (Nominative)	**ama** (mother)	**mutil** (boy)
Subject Agent (Nominative)	**ama*k***	**mutil*ek***
Possessive (Genitive)	**ama*ren***	**mutil*en***
Indirect Object (Dative)	**ama*ri***	**mutil*i***
Destination, for	**ama*rentzat***	**mutil*entzat***
With (Associative)	**ama*rekin***	**mutil*ekin***
About, by means of (Instrumental)	**ama*z***	**mutil*ez***
Inside, in, on, at (Inessive)	**ama*rengan***	**mutil*engan***
From, out of (Ablative)	**ama*(ren)gandik***	**mutil*(en)gandik***
Nonpersonal Possessive (Locative)	—	—
To, direction (Allative)	**ama*(ren)gana***	**mutil*(en)gana***
Toward	**ama*(ren)ganuntz***	**mutil*(en)ganuntz***
Up to, as far as (terminal)	**ama*(ren)ganaino***	**mutil*(en)ganaino***
Any, some (Partitive)	**ama*rik***	**mutil*ik***
As	**ama*tzat***	**mutil*tzat***

Inanimate Beings

Subject (Nominative)	**mendi** (mountain)	**lan** (work)
Subject Agent (Nominative)	**mendi*k***	**lan*ek***
Possessive (Genitive)	**mendi*ren***	**lan*en***

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	Ending in a Vowel	*Ending in a Consonant*
Indirect Object (Dative)	**mendi*ri***	**lan*i***
Destination, for	**mendi*rentzat***	**lan*entzat***
With (Associative)	**mendi*rekin***	**lan*ekin***
About, by means of (Instrumental)	**mendi*z***	**lan*ez***
Inside, in, on, at (Inessive)	**mendi*tan***	**lan*etan***
From, out of (Ablative)	**mendi*tatik***	**lan*engatik***
Nonpersonal Possessive (Locative)	**mendi*tako***	**lan*etako***
To, direction (Allative)	**mendi*tara***	**lan*etara***
Toward	**mendi*taruntz***	**lan*etaruntz***
Up to, as far as (terminal)	**mendi*taraino***	**lan*etaraino***
Any, some (Partitive)	**mendi*rik***	**lan*ik***
As	**mendi*tzat***	**lan*tzat***

Declension of First Names

Proper names of persons and things follow the indefinite declension pattern. The declensions of two proper names, one ending in a vowel and the other in a consonant, appear in table 3. The feminine and masculine first names listed in tables 4 and 5 also follow these declensions.

Table 3. Declension of First Names

	Ending in a Vowel	*Ending in a Consonant*
Subject (Nominative)	**Andoni** (Anthony)	**Miren** (Mary)
Subject Agent (Nominative)	**Andoni*k***	**Miren*ek***
Possessive (Genitive)	**Andoni*ren***	**Miren*en***
Indirect Object (Dative)	**Andoni*ri***	**Miren*i***
Destination, for	**Andoni*rentzat***	**Miren*entzat***
With (Associative)	**Andoni*rekin***	**Miren*ekin***
About, by means of (Instrumental)	**Andoni*z***	**Miren*ez***
Inside, in, on, at (Inessive)	**Andoni*(ren)gan***	**Miren*gan***
From, out of (Ablative)	**Andoni*(ren)gandik***	**Miren*gandik***
Nonpersonal Possessive (Locative)	—	—
To, direction (Allative)	**Andoni*(ren)gana***	**Miren*gana***
Toward	**Andoni*(ren)ganuntz***	**Miren*ganuntz***
Up to, as far as (terminal)	**Andoni*(ren)ganaino***	**Miren*ganaino***
Any, some (Partitive) **ik, rik**	**Andoni*rik***	**Miren*ik***
As	**Andoni*tzat***	**Miren*tzat***

Table 4. Feminine First Names
(Not all first names have an English equivalent)

Abarne		**Alazne**	Miracle
Abeliñe		**Aloña**	(Our Lady of Oñati, Guipúzcoa)
Agate	Agatha	**Amagoia**	
Agurtzane		**Amaia**	End
Ainara		**Amalur**	Motherland
Ainhoa	(Our Lady of Ezpeleta, Labourd)	**Ane**	Ann
Aintza	Gloria	**Andere**	
Aintzane	Gloria	**Andikona**	
Aintzine	(Our Lady of Biscay)	**Andone**	Antoinette
Aitziber	(Our Lady of Urdiain, Navarra)	**Adoniñe**	Antoinette
Alaitz		**Arantzazu**	(Our Lady of Oñati, Guipúzcoa)

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Argi	Light
Argiñe	Light
Arrate	(Our Lady of Eibar, Guipúzcoa)
Arrosa	Rose
Aurkene	Presentation
Austiñe	Augustina
Bakarne	Solitude
Balere	Valerie
Begoña	(Our Lady of Biscay)
Bibiñe	Vivian
Bittore	Victoria
Bixenta	
Dorleta	(Our Lady of Leniz, Guipúzcoa)
Dunixe	
Edurne	Snow
Eguzkiñe	Sunny
Elisabete	Elizabeth
Enara	Swallow
Erdotza	(Our Lady of Markina, Biscay)
Errukine	Mercy
Eskarne	Mercedes
Esozi	
Estibalitz	(Our Lady of Alava)
Eunate	(Our Lady of Muruzabal, Navarra)
Garaitz	Victoria
Garazi	
Garbiñe	Purification
Gardotza	(Our Lady of Berriatua, Biscay)
Gentzane	Peace
Gotzone	Angela
Guruzne	Holy Cross
Idoia	(Our Lady of Isaba, Navarra)
Idurre	(Our Lady of Motriko, Guipúzcoa)
Igone	Ascension
Ikerne	Visitation
Iratxe	(Our Lady of Estella, Navarra)
Irune	Trinity
Itoiz	
Itsasne	
Itsaso	Sea
Itxaro	Hope
Itziar	(Our Lady of Deva, Guipúzcoa)
Izar	Star
Izaro	Island
Izazkun	(Our Lady of Tolosa, Guipúzcoa)
Jaione	Nativity
Jasone	Assumption
Jokiñe	
Jone	Joan
Josune	Jesus (female form of the name)
Josebe	Josephine
Joxepa	Josephine
Julene	Juliana
Kalare	Clara
Karmele	Carmen
Kattalin	Catherine
Koldobike	Louise
Kontxesi	Conception
Koru	(Our Lady of Donostia, Guipúzcoa)
Leire	(Our Lady of Sangüesa, Navarra)
Lide	Lidia
Lore	Flower, Flora
Lukene	Luciana
Lur	Earth
Maider	
Maitane	Darlene
Maite	Darlene
Maiteder	Darlene
Maitena	Darlene
Malen	Madeline
Matxalen	Madeline
Mikele	Michele
Mirari	Miracle
Miren	Mary
Nagore	
Nekane	Dolores
Nerea	Mine (pronoun)
Nora	
Oihane	Forest
Olatz	(Our Lady of Azpeitia, Guipúzcoa)
Ondiz	(Our Lady of Leioa, Biscay)
Osane	Remedy
Pantxike	Frances(ca)
Pauli	Paula
Sabiñe	Sabina
Sorkunde	Conception
Sorne	Conception
Terese	Theresa
Usoa	Dove
Zuria	White
Zuriñe	White

Table 5. Masculine First Names

(Not all first names have an English equivalent)

Adame	Adam
Ager	
Aingeru	Angel
Aitor	
Aitzol	
Alesander	Alexander
Ander	Andrew
Andima	

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Andolin	
Andoni	Anthony
Antso	
Antton	Anthony
Asentzio	Ascension
Asier	
Austin	Augustine (Austin)
Balasi	
Balendin	Valentine
Baleren	Valery
Beñat	Bernard
Bingen	Vincent
Bittor	Victor
Bladi	
Danel	Daniel
Deunoro	All Saints
Domeka	Dominic
Dunixi	Dionysius
Edorta	Edward
Edur	Snow
Egoitz	
Eli	Elias
Endira	Henry
Eneko	
Enekoitz	
Erramun	Raymond
Errapel	Raphael
Erroman	Raymond
Eztebe	Stephen
Fermin	
Gabirel	Gabriel
Gaizka	Savior
Garikoitz	
Gartzen	
Gentza	Peace
Gorka	George
Gotzon	Angel
Gurutz	(Holy) Cross
Iban	John
Ibon	
Igor	
Iker	Visitation
Imanol	Emmanuel
Iñaki	Ignatius
Iñigo	Ignatius
Ixaka	Isaac
Ixidor	Isidor
Jokin	Joachim
Jon	John
Joseba	Joseph
Josu	Jesus
Julen	Julian
Justin	Justin
Karmel	Carmelo
Kauldi	Claude
Kemen	Strength
Kepa	Peter
Kimetz	Sprout
Koldobika	Louis
Lander	Leander
Laurentzi	Lawrence
Lon	Leon
Loren	
Luken	Lucian, Luke
Mattin	Martin
Mikel	Michael
Nikola	Nicholas
Oier	
Ortzi	Sky
Paul	Paul
Paulin	Paul
Patxi	Francis
Peli	Felix
Pello	Peter
Perrando	Ferdinand
Peru	Peter
Piarres	Peter
Sabin	
Salbatore	Salvador
Seber	
Soter	
Txanton	Joseph Anthony
Txomin	Dominic
Ugutz	Baptist
Unai	Shepherd
Urdaspal	
Urko	
Urtzi	Sky
Xabier	Xavier
Xalbador	Salvador
Xanti	James
Zigor	Punishment
Zorion	Felix

Demonstrative Adjective/Pronouns

The correct use of demonstrative adjective/pronouns presents the beginning Basque student with a seemingly impossible task since these simple English words (*this, that, these,* and *those*) have over a hundred equivalents in Basque. Table 6 is intended as a guideline for the novice and intermediate student in the choice of the proper form.

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Table 6. Demonstrative Adjective/Pronouns
(Demonstratives begin with **h** in northern dialects and in Unified Basque but not in Guipuzcoan and Biscayan.)

Singular	*this*	*that (there)*	*that (over there)*
Subject (Nominative)	**hau**	**hori**	**hura**
Subject Agent (Nominative)	**honek**	**horrek**	**hark**
Possessive (Genitive)	**honen**	**horren**	**haren**
Indirect Object (Dative)	**honi**	**horri**	**hari**
Destination, for	**honentzat**	**horrentzat**	**harentzat**
With (Associative)	**honekin**	**horrekin**	**harekin**
About, by means of (Instrumental)	**honetaz**	**horretaz**	**hartaz**
Inside, in, on, at	**honetan**	**horretan**	**hartan**
(Inessive)	**honengan***	**horrengan***	**harengan***
From, out of (Ablative)	**honetatik**	**horretatik**	**hartatik**
	honengandik*	**horrengandik***	**harengandik***
Nonpersonal Possessive (Locative)	**honetako**	**horretako**	**hartako**
To, direction (Allative)	**honetara**	**horretara**	**hartara**
	honengana*	**horrengana***	**harengana***
Toward	**honetaruntz**	**horretaruntz**	**hartaruntz**
	honengaruntz*	**horrenganuntz***	**harenganuntz***
Up to, as far as (terminal)	**honetaraino**	**horretaraino**	**hartaraino**
	honenganaino*	**horrenganaino***	**harenganaino***
Plural	*these*	*those (there)*	*those (over there)*
Subject (Nominative)	**hauek**	**horiek**	**haiek**
Subject Agent (Nominative)	**hauek**	**horiek**	**haiek**
Possessive (Genitive)	**hauen**	**horien**	**haien**
Indirect Object (Dative)	**hauei**	**horiei**	**haiei**
Destination, for	**hauentzat**	**horientzat**	**haientzat**
With (Associative)	**hauekin**	**horiekin**	**haiekin**
About, by means of (Instrumental)	**hauetaz**	**horietaz**	**haietaz**
Inside, in, on, at	**hauetan**	**horietan**	**haietan**
(Inessive)	**hauengan***	**horiengan***	**haiengan***
From, out of (Ablative)	**hauetatik**	**horietatik**	**haietatik**
	hauengandik*	**horiengandik***	**haiengandik***
Nonpersonal Possessive (Locative)	**hauetako**	**horietako**	**haietako**
To, direction (Allative)	**hauetara**	**horietara**	**haietara**
	hauengana*	**horiengana***	**haiengana***
Toward	**hauetaruntz**	**horietaruntz**	**haietaruntz**
	hauenganuntz*	**horienganuntz***	**haienganuntz***
Up to, as far as (terminal)	**hauetaraino**	**horietaraino**	**haietaraino**
	hauenganaino*	**horienganaino***	**haienganaino***

*Animate beings

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Adjectives

The adjective is very important in Basque because it can carry the noun suffixes and frequently carries the article as a suffix. In the following examples the noun does not have an article suffix: **gizon gazte** (young man); **gizon gaztea** (the [a] young man).

Unlike English, in Basque the adjective normally comes after the noun. Thus, we can say **gizon zuri** (white man, or literally, man white) and not the reverse. On rare occasions the adjective precedes the noun, e.g., when it is an epithet and indicates nationality: **Euskal hizkuntza** (Basque language). With some verbs, such as **izan** (to be), the adjective is predicated and follows the noun. In these cases, unlike English, the adjective carries the article, which can be singular or plural. When there is a series of adjectives, only the last one carries the article. The demonstratives always follow immediately after the noun: **Gizon hau on*a* da** (This man is good); **Gizon hauek on*ak* dira** (These men are good). Both the comparative and superlative adjectives have some special characteristics.

Comparative Adjectives

a) To express equality, use the conjunction **bezain** (**bezin, baizen**) (as . . . as) and change the word order.

1 2 3 4 5
Zu bezain ona naiz (ni).
I am as good as you.
5 4 2 3 2 1

The same thing happens with quantities (nouns and adverbs) with **beste, hainbat** (as much as).

1 2 3 4 5
Zuk beste jan dut nik.
I have eaten as much as you.
5 4 3 2 1

b) To express superiority, use the conjunction **baino** . . . **-ago(a)** (more) and change the order of the words. The adjective takes the comparative suffix **-ago(a)**, and the conjunction **baino** must immediately precede the complement of the comparison.

1 2 3 4 5 6
Zu baino jakintsuagoa naiz ni.
I am more intelligent than you.
6 5 4 3 2 1

The same thing happens with comparisons (nouns and adverbs):

1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Zuk baino diru gehiago irabazi dut nik.
I have earned more money than you.
7 6 5 4 3 2 1

Superlatives

The adjective takes the suffix **-en(a)** and the complement acquires the partitive form (**-ik, -rik**).

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1 2 3 4 5 6
Zu zara irakasl*erik* argi*ena*.
You are the most intelligent teacher.
1 2 6 5 4 3

Possessive Adjectives

Basque uses possessive adjectives in fewer instances than does English.

nire (nere, neure, ene) = my	**zure** = your (sing.)
hire = your (fam.)	**zuen** = your (pl.)
bere = his, her, its	**beren** = their
gure = our	

Numeric Adjectives (Numbers)

The majority of numbers precede the noun. Only the number *one* goes after the noun in all dialects: **gizon bat** (one man). Unlike the other dialects, in Biscayan the number *two* also goes after the noun: **gizon bi** (two men). Unified Basque accepts both forms for *two*.

To form the ordinal numbers, the suffix **-garren** (**-karren**) is added to all the numbers except *one*, which takes the form **lehen(go)** (first). Examples: **bigarren** (second); **boskarren** (fifth).

Pronouns

Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns are as follows:

nirea (nerea, enea)	mine	**zurea**	yours (sing.)
hirea	yours (fam.)	**zuena**	yours (pl.)
berea	his, hers, its	**berena**	theirs
gurea	ours		

The following intensive forms are used when the pronoun is the focus of the sentence: **neurea, heurea, geurea, zeurea, zeuena.**

Personal Pronouns

Basque personal pronouns (see table 7) are often difficult for the English speaker to grasp. In order to provide for a third person (singular and plural), the demonstratives **hura** and **haiek** (**eurak** in Biscayan or **heurak** in Unified Basque) are used. **Bera** is also used for the third person singular.

Table 7. Personal Pronouns

Subject (Nominative)	*Subject Agent (Nominative)*	*To, Direction (Allative)*	*For (Destination)*	*With (Associative)*
ni (I)	**nik**	**niri**	**niretzat**	**nirekin**
hi (you [fam.])	**hik**	**hiri**	**hiretzat**	**hirekin**
bera (hura) (he, she, it)	**berak**	**berari**	**beretzat**	**berarekin**
gu (we)	**guk**	**guri**	**guretzat**	**gurekin**
zu (you [sing.])	**zuk**	**zuri**	**zuretzat**	**zurekin**
zuek (you [pl.])	**zuek**	**zuei**	**zuentzat**	**zuekin**
haiek (they)	**haiek**	**haiei**	**haientzat**	**haiekin**

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The following intensive forms are used when the pronoun is the focus of the sentence: **neu, neuk; heu, heuk; geu, geuk; zeu, zeuk; zeuek, zeuek** (nominative case).

The Basque third person singular translates into English as *he, she,* and *it*. It is useful to keep this in mind when reading the examples in the dictionary. The preponderance of masculine pronouns is not intended as a sexist statement, but rather reflects the lack of separate pronouns in Basque for male and female. Nor is it specified in Basque whether the pronoun is subject or complement. To differentiate, it is necessary to know the content of the conversation.

Bera (Hura) etorri da. (He, she, it has come.)
Hura (Bera) hil dute. (They have killed him, her, it.)

Relative Pronouns

The construction of the relative pronoun is one of the most original parts of Basque grammar; there is nothing like it either in English or in the Romance languages. The relative particle is **-n** after a vowel or **-en** after a consonant, and it always appears as a suffix to the auxiliary verb **izan** (to be) or **ukan** (to have). The word order also varies a great deal from English.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Etorri de*n* gizona Kepa da.
Peter is the man who has come.
6 7 5 4 3 2 1

We should note three things about the above example: **den** is the combination in Unified Basque of the auxiliary verb **da + n**; normally the subordinate clause precedes the main clause; and the antecedent comes after the relative.

1 2 3 4 5 6
Datorr*en* emakumea Miren da.
Mary is the lady who comes.
5 6 4 3 2 1

Note that the relative pronoun (**-en, -n**) is attached like a suffix to the verb of the subordinate clause. When a compound tense is involved, it is appended to the auxiliary verb.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Ikusi duzu*n* mutila Jon da.
John is the boy that you have seen.
7 8 6 5 4 3 2 1

Interrogative Pronouns and Question Words

Of the following brief list of question words, the first four may also be used as interrogative pronouns and, as such, may carry the ergative **-k**, or active ending, when used as subjects of transitive verbs.

nor (who)
zein (which)
zer (what)
zenbat (how much, how many)
non (where)
noiz (when)
nola (how)
zelan, zergatik (why)

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Adverbs

The following is a list of common adverbs. For adverbial suffixes, see table 11.

1.

	here	*there*	*over there*
Place:	**hemen**	**hor**	**han**
To, Direction:	**hona**	**horra**	**hara** (with verbs of movement)
From:	**hemendik**	**hortik**	**handik**
Of, Locative:	**hemengo**	**horko**	**hango**

2. Time: **lehen**, **leen** (before), **orain** (now), **gero** (later), **gaur** (today) (B, G, U), **atzo** (yesterday), **herenegun** (the day before yesterday), **bihar** (tomorrow), **etzi** (the day after tomorrow), **etzidamu** (the day after the day after tomorrow), **aurten** (this year), **iaz**, **ihaz** (last year), **biharamunean** (on the next day), **bart** (last night), **egun** (today), **inoiz** (sometime), **inoiz ez** (never), **berriz** (again), **berehala** (immediately), **goiz** (early), and **berandu** (late).

3. Quantity: **anitz** (much), **gehiegi** (too much), **arras** (completely, totally), **gutxi** (little, few), **aski** (sufficiently, enough), **ozta** (scarcely), **asko** (much), **sobera** (too much), **frankoki** (abundantly), and **ugari** (abundantly).

4. Manner: **honela** (in this way), **horrela** (in that way), **hala** (in that way).

5. Affirmation, Negation: **bai** (yes), **ez** (no).

6. Doubt: **agian** (maybe), **beharbada** (maybe).

Conjunctions

We will not go into the placement and use of Basque conjunctions in a sentence in this brief description of the language. However, a list of the most common conjunctions follows:

ala	or	**edo**	or
arren	although	**edota, edo ta**	or
ba	if	**eta, ta**	and
bai . . . bai	both . . . and	**ezik**	unless
baina	but	**ezta, ez . . . eta**	not . . . either, neither
baino	but	**naiz**	or
baita	also, even	**naiz eta**	although, even though
baizik	but	**ta, eta**	and
baldin	if	**zein**	or

Interjections

As in English, interjections in Basque are accompanied by changes in voice tone to express surprise, wonder, exultation, etc. A list of common interjections is provided below.

adio!	good-bye, bye-bye!
agian bai!	I wish, I hope!
agur!	good-bye, bye-bye!
alabaina!	of course!
arranopola!	goodness gracious, gosh!
arrasti on! (B)	good afternoon!

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arren!	please!
aupa!	hurray! hey!
Bai zera!	I doubt it, no way, go on!
egun on!	good morning!
ene!	gosh!
et, et, et!	be careful! (warning sounds)
faborez!	please!
gabon! gau on!	good night!
hanka!	get out!
heup!	look here!
jakina!	of course!
kaixo!	hello, hi!
kontuz!	be careful!
kontxo!	what the . . . ! (surprise)
mesedez!	please!
otoi!	please!
utikan!	leave me alone, get away, don't talk to me (about that)!

SUFFIXES AND PREFIXES

Suffixes play a major role in the Basque language. Many suffixes are included as entries in this dictionary with samples of usage. However, it is convenient for the novice to have a list of suffixes. We have provided not one but four such lists of suffixes used with nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs, respectively (see tables 8, 9, 10, and 11).

Table 8. Noun Suffixes

Suffix	*Meaning*	*Example*
-a (ak, ek)	the (article)	**gizona** (the man)
-aba	kindred	**osaba** (uncle)
	consanguinity	**asaba** (ancestor)
-ada (kada)	physical blow, action, event	**harrikada** (physical blow with a stone)
	consequence, effect, act	**begirada** (look, glance)
	(onomatopoeic sound)	**txirristada** (slipping)
-aga	place of, abundance of	**urberoaga** (place where there are hot springs)
-ailu (gailu, kailu)	instrument	**jostailu** (toy)
-alde	region, area	**herrialde** (region)
	side	**aurrekalde** (front part)
	group of people or animals	**artalde** (flock of sheep)
	proximity	**eguerdialde** (around noon)
-aldi	season, time, turn	**udaldi** (summertime)
	period of time, session	**kantaldi** (vocal concert)
-an	in, inside	**etxean** (in the house)
-anda	(diminutive)	**oilanda** (pullet)
		otsanda (small wolf)
-andel	cover	**hatzandel** (small cover to protect the fingers)
		gatzandel (salt cellar)
-antz	resemblance, similarity	**gizonantz** (resemblance to man)
		neguantz (it looks like winter)
	direction, toward	**itsasorantz** (toward the sea)

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Suffix	*Meaning*	*Example*
-ar (dar, tar)	native of, origin	**Donostiar** (native of Donostia [San Sebastián])
		kanpotar (stranger)
		baserritar (farmer)
-ari	-er, -or (agent, doer)	**dendari** (shopkeeper)
		gidari (guide)
		hizlari (speaker)
		pilotari (ball player)
	object or substance for	**afari** (food for dinner)
		bazkari (food for lunch)
-aro	season, epoch, time, weather, age, era	**gaztaro** (youth, time of youth)
		bidaro (good weather for walking)
		azaro (planting season, November)
		uztaro (harvest time)
-arte	space between two	**haitzarte** (space between two rocks)
	a collectivity	**senitarte** (relatives)
-az	with, about (instrumental)	**espataz** (with a sword)
		Euskal Herriaz (about the Basque Country)
-azpi	under	**zubiazpi** (under the bridge)
		mahaiazpi (under the table)
-bage (B)	lack, negativity	**izenbage** (without a name)
-bako (B)	without, -less	**lotsabako** (shameless person)
		aitabako (orphan)
-barne	inner, interior	**elizbarne** (inner part of the church)
		etxebarne (inner part of the house)
-barren	inner, interior	**hiribarren** (downtown, inner part of the city)
-be	under	**mendibe** (under the mountain)
-bide	path, road, way	**zaldibide** (horse trail)
	job, profession	**ogibide** (bread-earning job)
	behavior	**jokabide** (decision)
	reason for	**negarbide** (reason for crying)
		erorbide (reason for falling)
-bitxi	spiritual relationship	**amabitxi** (godmother)
		aitabitxi (godfather)
-buru	top, corner, vertex	**mendiburu** (top of the mountain
		hiriburu (capital city)
-dar (ar, tar)	origin, native of	**Irundar** (native of Irun)
-dari	-er, -or (agent, doer)	**aitzindari** (leader, guide)
-degi	place of	**ardangegi** (tavern)
		sagardandegi (cider tavern)
-di	place of, forest	**pagodi** (beech forest)
-dun	possessor	**euskaldun** (Basque, person who speaks Basque)
-dura (tura)	effect of an action	**erredura** (burn)
-eme	female	**kateme** (female cat)
-en	possession	**Mitxelen** (Mitchell's)
	fraction	**laurden** (one-fourth)
-enea	property, house of	**Mirenenea** (Mary's house)

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Suffix	*Meaning*	*Example*
-entzako	for, destination	**gizonentzako** (for the men)
-entzat	for, destination	**andrentzat** (for the women)
-era	dimension	**luzera** (length)
	act	**bilera** (act of meeting)
	language	**euskera** (Basque)
		alemaniera (German)
	place	**irteera** (exit)
		sarrera (entrance)
-eri	sickness, illness	**gorreri** (deafness)
-eria	collectivity	**langileria** (group of workers)
-eta	abundance of, place of	**gaztaineta** (place abundant in chestnuts)
	action	**gorueta** (action of spinning [wool])
-ez	negativity, uselessness	**ezerez** (nothing)
-ezia	abstract quality, status	**ahulezia** (weakness)
-gabe	lack, privation	**bidegabe** (injustice)
-gai	substance for	**ikasgai** (lesson)
	aptitude, capability, candidacy	**senargai** (fiancé)
		apezgai (seminarian)
-gailu	instrument	**haizegailu** (fan)
		berogailu (heater)
		entzungailu (earphone)
-gain	above	**bidegain** (above the trail)
		zubigain (above the bridge)
-gaitik	cause, reason	**diruagaitik** (because of the money)
-gaitz	sickness, illness, damage	**gibelgaitz** (liver disease)
	difficulty	**egosgaitz** (difficult to boil)
	bad, terrible	**arogaitz** (bad weather)
-gan	in (live beings)	**aitagan** (in the father)
-gana	direction, to	**sendagilearengana** (to the doctor)
-ganaino	up to, as far as	**amaganaino** (up to mother)
-gandik	origin, source, from	**amagandik** (from the mother)
-garai	summit, altitude, top	**etxegarai** (upper house)
		hirigarai (upper part of the city)
-garri	something for	**ongarri** (fertilizer)
	agent	**apaingarri** (ornament)
-gaz (B)	with, about (instrumental)	**espateagaz** (with the sword)
-ge	without, lack, privation	**indarge** (without strength)
-gei	destined to become	**abadegei** (seminarian)
-gile	-er, -or (agent, doer)	**osagile** (physician)
-gin	(agent, maker)	**bidegin** (roadman)
-gingo	job, profession	**zurgingo** (carpenter)
-gintza, kintza	job, profession	**zilargintza** (silverwork)
	manufacture	**autogintza** (auto making)
-giro	season of, time of	**belargiro** (time to harvest hay)
-go	job, duty	**alkatego** (mayor's job)
	collective institution	**elkargo** (society)
-gune (une)	space, place of	**harrigune** (quarry)
		bihurgune (curve, turn)
-gura (B)	desire, anxiety	**logura** (desire to sleep)
		jangura (desire to eat)
-guren	limit, height	**ibarguren** (limit of the valley)
		mendiguren (height of the mountain)

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Suffix	*Meaning*	*Example*
-ide	relationship, interrelation	**ezkontide** (spouse)
-ik, rik	some, any (partitive)	**ogirik** (some bread)
-ila	month	**otsaila** (February [month of wolves]
-jo	blow, percussion	**garijo** (thresh)
-k	(active subject with transitive verbs)	**gizonak egin du** (the man did it)
-kabe	privation, lack	**antsikabe** (careless, negligent)
-kada (ada)	measurement, amount	**eskokada** (handful)
	hit, blow	**ukabilkada** (punch)
		ostikada (kick)
	act, action	**besarkada** (embrace)
-kaitz	bad, difficulty	**ameskaitz** (nightmare)
-kari	fond of	**andrekari** (fond of women)
	-er, -or (agent, doer)	**eginkari** (doer, maker)
-kera	manner, way	**eginkera** (manner of doing)
		esakera (manner of saying or speaking)
-keria	abstract quality of pejorativeness	**indarkeria** (violence)
		itsukeria (obstinacy)
		zorakeria (craziness, foolishness)
-keta	search	**urketa** (search for water)
	large amount of	**arrainketa** (a lot of fish)
	act of, activity	**berriketa** (act of chatting)
	season of the year, weather	**elurketa** (snowy season)
	competition	**lasterketa** (race)
-ketari	-er, -or (agent, doer)	**berriketari** (one who chats)
-ki	piece, fragment of	**egurki** (piece of wood)
	meat of	**txarriki** (pork)
	instrument	**estalki** (blanket, cover)
-kide	companion, correlation	**lankide** (workmate)
		ikaskide (classmate)
-kile	-er, -or (agent, doer)	**gaizkile** (criminal, bandit)
-kin	with	**lagunarekin** (with the friend)
	-er, -or (agent, doer)	**gaizkin** (wrongdoer)
	substance for, object	**errekin** (fuel)
	instrument	**urrutizkin** (telephone)
	residue, remaining	**hondarkin** (residue)
-kizun	(object of future action)	**etorkizun** (future)
	specific act	**elizkizun** (religious ceremony)
-ko	time	**ordubeteko** (of one hour)
	(diminutive)	**mutiko** (little boy)
	hit, blow	**muturreko** (punch in the mouth)
	possession, property	**etxeko** (pertaining to the family)
	item of clothing	**soineko** (dress [pertaining to the body])
		oinetako (shoe)
-koitz	manifold	**bikoitz** (twins)
-kote	manifold	**bikote** (twin)
		laukote (fourfold)
-kume (ume)	pertaining to a litter or brood of animals	**katakume** (kitten)
		txakurkume (puppy)
		arkume (lamb)

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Suffix	*Meaning*	*Example*
-kunde	human faculty	**nahikunde** (will)
	act of	**igokunde** (act of going up)
	status, social class	**apezkunde** (priesthood)
-kune	act of	**begirakune** (act of looking)
-kuntza	abstract concept of an act, action in general	**aurrerakuntza** (progress)
		aldakuntza (change)
-lari	-er, -or (agent, doer)	**bertsolari** (Basque troubadour)
	profession, hobby	**txistulari** (Basque flute player)
-le	-er, -or (agent, doer)	**erosle** (buyer)
		edale (drinker)
		eskale (beggar)
-leku	place for an activity	**pelotaleku** (place to play pelota)
		sorleku (place of birth)
-liar	guest	**ezteiliar** (wedding guest)
-men	act or effect	**aitormen** (testimony, declaration)
		aipamen (mention, quotation)
	mental faculty	**irudimen** (imagination)
-mendu	act of	**antolamendu** (arrangement, preparation)
-meta	pile of	**harrimeta** (pile of rocks)
		garimeta (shock of wheat sheaves)
-min	intimacy	**maitemin** (lover)
	pain	**burukomin** (headache)
	in the middle of	**negumin** (in the middle of winter)
	desire	**herrimin** (homesickness)
	bitterness, sourness, tartness	**sagarmin** (tart apple)
-motz	short, injured, crippled	**hankamotz** (cripple)
-n	in (preposition)	**Euskal-Herrian** (in the Basque Country)
	who, that, whom (relative pronoun)	**etorri den gizona** (the man who has come)
-nahi	desire, anxiety	**jakinnahi** (desire to learn)
-ne	woman's first name	**Hirune** (Trinity)
-nean	in the house of	**Mirentxunean** (in the house of Mary)
-ño	small (diminutive)	**haurño** (small child)
-ola	place of	**harriola** (stony place)
	hut	**etxola** (hut)
	factory, forge, foundry	**burdinola** (iron foundry)
-ondo	proximity, side	**elizondo** (close to the church)
	residue, remaining	**eltzeondo** (leftover)
	after	**bazkalondo** (after lunch)
	fruit tree, base of a tree	**madariondo** (pear tree)
		pikondo (fig tree)
-orde	substitute, vice	**aitorde** (stepfather)
		lehendakariorde (vice president)
-oro	repetition, periodicity	**egunoro** (every day)
-pe	lower part of	**mendipe** (lower part of a mountain)
	under	**besape** (underarm)
		lurpe (underground)
-pen	act, effect, result	**iraupen** (duration)
-ra (rat [L])	direction, to	**etxera** (to the house)

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Suffix	*Meaning*	*Example*
-raino	up to	**etxeraino** (up to the house)
-rako	destination, for	**etxerako** (for the family)
-rantz (runtz)	toward	**mendirantz** (toward the mountain)
-rena	possession, house of	**Perurena** (house of Peter)
-rentzat	for, destination	**amarentzat** (for the mother)
-ri	to (indirect object)	**aitari** (to the father)
-sa	female	**jainkosa** (goddess)
		alkatesa (female mayor)
-ska	small (diminutive)	**mendiska** (hill)
-skila (L, LN, Z)	(diminutive and pejorative	**andereskila** (little woman)
-so	family relationship	**guraso** (parent)
		aitaso (grandfather)
-talde	group, crowd	**gizontalde** (group of men)
		artalde (flock of sheep)
-tar (ar, dar)	native of, origin	**bilbotar** (native of Bilbao)
-tarte	space between two	**menditarte** (saddle)
-tasun (tarzun)	-ness (abstract quality)	**maitetasun** (love)
-tate	-ness (abstract quality)	**libertate** (liberty)
-te	season of the year	**negute** (winter)
	abundance, big	**haizete** (strong wind)
-tegi	place of	**lorategi** (garden)
		liburutegi (library)
	home, mansion	**Alonsotegi** (home of Alonso)
-teria	group, collectivity	**gizonteria** (group of men)
-ti	tendency to (bad quality)	**negarti** (person who cries a lot)
		gezurti (liar)
	place of, forest	**zugasti** (place of trees)
-tik (dik)	from (time, place)	**etxetik** (from the house)
		geroztik (from then on)
-tiko	origin	**zerutiko** (from the sky, from heaven)
-tila	(diminutive)	**neskatila** (young girl)
		leihatila (little window)
-to (L, LN, Z)	(augmentative)	**gizonto** (big man)
-toki	place of	**jolastoki** (place to play)
-tto, txo	(diminutive)	**aitatto, aitatxo** (daddy)
-tun	possessor	**jakitun** (knowledgeable)
-tura (dura)	effect	**lotura** (joint)
		tristura (sadness)
-turia	abstract quality	**jakituria** (wisdom)
-txa	(diminutive)	**neskatxa** (little girl)
-txu	(diminutive)	**Mirentxu** (little Mary)
-tza	abundance, large amount of, collectivity	**hondartza** (large amount of sand, beach)
	job, profession	**nekazaritza** (farming)
		hargintza (quarry job)
	action, act	**ekintza** (action)
	abstract quality	**zahartza** (old age)
-tzaile	-er, -or (agent, doer)	**salbatzaile** (savior)
		saltzaile (seller)
-tzain	keeper, person who takes care of	**artzain** (sheepherder)
-tzale	-er, -or (agent, doer)	**arrantzale** (fisherman)

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Suffix	*Meaning*	*Example*
-tzapen	result, consequence, act, action, effect	**galtzapen** (loss) **edertzapen** (embellishment) **oroitzapen** (memory, reminiscence)
-tzar	(augmentative) [sometimes pejorative]	**gizontzar** (big man) **astotzar** (large ass)
-tzat	taken for, considered as	**lapurtzat** (as a thief)
-ume (kume)	child, baby	**ahuntzume** (young goat)
-une (gune)	time, moment	**bakeune** (time of peace)
	space, spot, area	**beltzune** (black spot)
-xka	(diminutive)	**liburuxka** (small book)
-zain (zai)	keeper, person who takes care of	**gaixozain** (nurse) **mandazain** (muleteer) **atezain** (doorman)
-zaingo (zaintza)	job, office of	**atezaingo** (doorman's job)
-zio	act of	**burutazio** (thought)
-zko	made of	**zilarrezko** (made of silver) **harrizko** (made of stone)
-zulo	fond of	**aitazulo** (fond of his father)

Table 9. Adjective Suffixes

Suffix	*Meaning*	*Example*
-ago	more than (comparison)	**luzeago** (longer) **ederrago** (more beautiful)
-ail (L)	shade of color	**gorrail** (reddish)
-aire	similar to	**gorriaire** (reddish)
-ar (dar, tar)	native of, origin	**donostiar** (native of Donostia) **eskuindar** (rightist)
-bera	sensitive to	**egarbera** (thirsty)
	tender, soft	**minbera** (sensitive to suffering) **errukibera** (merciful)
-dar (ar, tar)	native of, origin	**oiartzundar** (native of Oiartzun)
-dun	person or thing that possesses, having	**bizardun** (having a beard) **zuridun** (someone or something that is white)
-egi	too much	**ederregi** (too beautiful)
-ena	-est, most (superlative)	**txikiena** (the smallest) **handiena** (the biggest) **onena** (the best)
-gabe (kabe)	without, -less, lack, privation	**lotsagabe** (shameless) **indargabe** (weak) **izengabe** (anonymous)
-gabeko	without	**ustegabeko** (unpredictable)
-gaitz (kaitz)	difficult, bad	**sinesgaitz** (incredible)
-gale	anxious to	**edagale** (anxious to drink) **logale** (wishing to sleep, sleepy)
-garren	-th (ordinal number)	**hirugarren** (third) **zazpigarren** (seventh)

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Suffix	*Meaning*	*Example*
-garri (karri)	something that causes	**bildurgarri** (frightening)
-gura	desiring	**jangura** (desiring to eat)
-ixka	shade of color	**gorrixka** (reddish)
-izun (L, LN, Z)	false	**jainkoizun** (idol, false god)
-kabe (gabe)	without, -less, lack, privation	**biozkabe** (heartless, ruthless)
-kaitz (gaitz)	difficult, bad	**moldakaitz** (clumsy, unskilled)
-ko	consisting of, made up of	**biko** (consisting of two)
-koi	worthy, able	**elizkoi** (pious, churchgoing)
	tendency	**berekoi** (selfish)
-koitz	double, triple, etc; manifold	**hirukoitz** (triple)
-kor	tending to	**aldakor** (variable, changeable)
		ustelkor (tending to rot)
-kote	(augmentative)	**handikote** (very big, large)
-nahi	desirous	**handinahi** (ambitious)
-peko	sub-, under-	**menpeko** (obedient)
		lurpeko (subterraneous)
-tar (ar, dar)	native of, origin	**bilbotar** (native of Bilbao)
-ti	tendency to (pejorative)	**gezurti** (liar)
	(derogatory)	**bildurti** (fearful)
-tiar	fond of, in favor of	**baketiar** (in favor of peace, peaceful)
-tsu	abundant, full of	**euritsu** (rainy)
	more or less, almost	**berdintsu** (almost equal)
-txo, tto, txu	small	**txikitxo** (very small)
-tzaile (tzale)	-er, -or (agent, doer)	**laguntzaile** (auxiliary)
-zale	fond of	**gorrizale** (fond of red)
		mendizale (fond of mountains)
-zko	made of	**urrezko** (golden)
-zto	abundant	**zorrizto** (louse-infested)

Table 10. Verb Suffixes Used with Verbs to Form Nouns and Verb Phrases

Suffix	*Meaning*	*Example*
-ahala	everything possible	**Janahala jan dut** (I have eaten as much as possible)
-aile	-er, -or (agent, doer)	**emaile** (giver)
-aldi	time for	**ikustaldi** (visit, time to visit)
-ale	-er, -or (agent, doer)	**edale** (drinker)
-an	upon, on	**hori ikustean** (upon seeing that)
-arazle	instigator, person who causes something to happen or someone to do something	**janarazle** (person who causes someone to eat)
-az	(gerund)	**ikusiaz** (on seeing)
-dura	effect of an action	**erredura** (act of burning)
-en (L, LN, Z)	(future)	**arrantzalea izanen da** (he will be a fisherman)
-era	manner, way	**joanera** (manner of going)
-erazi, arazi, erazo (B)	to cause to happen	**sorterazi** (to cause to be born)
-erazle	instigator, person who causes something to happen	**sarrerazle** (person who causes something or someone to enter)
-eta	after	**jan-eta** (after eating)

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Suffix	*Meaning*	*Example*
-etsi	estimation, consideration	**onetsi** (to appreciate as good)
		sinetsi (to believe)
		gaitzetsi (to condemn)
-eztatu	to cover with, to supply with	**papereztatu** (to cover with wallpaper)
-gabe	without, privation	**jangabe** (without eating)
-gabetu	lack, privation	**odolgabetu** (to bleed copiously)
-gai	matter, object	**irakurgai** (reading matter)
	destined to become	**ezkongai** (fiancé)
-gailu	suitable for	**edergailu** (suitable for ornamentation)
-gaitz (kaitz)	difficult	**ulergaitz** (difficult to understand)
-gale	anxious to, eager to	**logale** (anxious to sleep)
-garri	that causes, agent	**maitagarri** (lovable)
	worthy of	**ikusgarri** (worthy of being seen)
		agurgarri (worthy of respect)
-go	(future)	**ni izango naiz** (I will be)
-i	(infinitive)	**ikusi** (to see)
-katu	(infinitive, action)	**harrikatu** (to stone)
-kera	manner, way	**edakera** (way to drink)
-ketan	habitual action	**garbiketan** (washing)
	progressive action	**berriketan** (talking)
-kizun	something that can happen in the future	**etorkizun** (future)
		ikuskizun (something that will be seen)
-ko	(future)	**ekarriko dut** (I will bring it)
	in order to	**jateko** (in order to eat)
-kor	tendency to	**iragankor** (ephemeral, transient)
-kotu	identification	**etxekotu** (to identify with one's family)
-kunde	action, act of	**nahikunde** (will)
		igokunde (ascension)
-kuntza	action	**hizkuntza** (language, talking)
-la	that (conjunction)	**ez dagoela etxean diot** (I say that he is not at home)
-lako	because	**goiz delako** (because it is early)
-lakotan	in the hope that	**egongo zelakotan** (thinking he would be)
-larik	since, being (gerund)	**aberatsa delarik** (being rich)
-le	-er, -or (agent, doer)	**ikusle** (person who sees)
-liar (L)	-er, -or (agent, doer)	**ikusliar** (visitor, person who looks)
-men	action	**galmen** (perdition)
	power, capacity	**ikusmen** (sight)
-mendu	act of	**kontsolamendu** (consolation)
-nean	when	**datorrenean** (when he comes)
-neko	by the time	**etorri zaneko** (by the time he came)
-netan	each time, when	**joan denetan** (each time he goes)
-nez	according to, as	**diotenez** (as they say)
-ondo	after	**afalondo** (after dinner)
-ordu	time for	**bazkalordu** (time for lunch)
-oste	after	**bazkaloste** (after lunch)
-ratu	go, come, bring, take, carry (direction)	**etxeratu** (to go home, to take something home)

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Suffix	*Meaning*	*Example*
-ta	(past participle)	**apurtuta** (broken)
-tako	(past participle)	**ekarritako** (carried)
-takoan	after	**etorritakoan** (after coming)
-tari, dari	-er, -or (agent, doer)	**agintari** (commander)
-tatu	action	**gezurtatu** (to deny)
-te	(action of the verb)	**izate** (being)
-tearren	in order to	**ikustearren** (in order to see)
	because	**ikastearren eman diot** (I gave it to him because he studied)
-teko	to, in order to, destination	**gizon ona izateko** (in order to be a good man)
-tekotan	as long as, if	**sari bat emango dizut, ikasle ona izatekotan** (I will give you a prize if you are a good student)
-ten (tzen)	progressive action (gerund)	**jaten** (eating)
		hiltzen (dying)
-tu, du (after **l** or **n**)	to (infinitive)	**luzatu** (to lengthen)
		galdu (to lose)
-tza	act	**bizitza** (act of living, life)
		emaitza (act of giving, offering)
-tzaile	agent	**saltzaile** (seller)
-tze	verbal action	**autortze** (confession)
-tzean	action, on	**etortzean** (on coming)
-tzeko	to, in order to, destination	**bukatzeko** (in order to finish)
-tzen	-ing (gerund, present participle)	**saltzen** (selling)
-tzera	to, in order to	**osatzera** (to recover)
-ztatu	action	**urreztatu** (to gild)

Table 11. Adverb Suffixes

Suffix	*Meaning*	*Example*
-ago	comparison, more, less	**lehenago** (earlier)
		gehiago (more)
		gutiago (less)
-bait	vague place, time	**nonbait** (somewhere)
		noizbait (sometime)
-dik	from	**hemendik** (from here)
-egi	too (much)	**goizegi** (too early)
-ero (oro)	all, periodicity	**egunero** (daily, every day)
-ez	manner	**bakez** (peacefully)
-ik	manner, state	**zabalik** (openly)
-ka	in groups of	**milaka** (in groups of 1000)
	doing something, how, manner (progressive action)	**harrika** (throwing stones)
-ketan	-ing (gerund)	**eleketan** (talking)
-ki	manner, way	**poliki** (slowly)
		ederki (beautifully)
-kiro	manner, way	**saminkiro** (bitterly)
-koz	for	**gaurkoz** (for today)
		betikoz (for always, forever)
-la	manner, way	**bestela** (in another way)

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Suffix	*Meaning*	*Example*
-na	distribution, in groups of	**bosna** (five each)
-naka	distribution	**binaka** (two at a time)
-ro	manner, way	**biziro** (strongly, deeply)
		geldiro (slowly)
-tan	times with numbers	**bitan** (twice)
-tik	since	**atzotik** (since yesterday)
-to	manner	**txarto** (badly)
		hobeto (better)
-tsu	approximately	**oraintsu** (recently, almost now)
-xe, txe	(used to give emphasis)	**orduantxe** (at that very moment)
		hauxe (this one and no other one)
-z	manner, by, on	**zaldiz heldu da** (he has come on horseback)
	matter, material	**harriz egina** (made of stones)
-zki	manner	**egiazki** (truly)

Basque is a language very rich in suffixes but not in prefixes. In spite of not being an Indo-European language, Basque has been borrowing prefixes from other languages like Latin (*des-*, *kontra-*) or Greek (*tele-*) in order to survive as a modern language. In addition to the prefixes in table 12 we can add the short list below, not as prefixes but as the first parts of compound words:

asta- (wild), **auto-** (self), **azken-** (last), **barne-** (inward), **barren-** (lower part), **barru-** (inward part), **begi-** (pertaining to the eye), **behe-**, **be-** (lower), **berant-** (late), **bet-** (pertaining to the eye), **bihoz-** (pertaining to the heart), **buru-** (pertaining to the head), **herr-**, **err-** (village, country), **erdi-** (half, center), **gehi-**, **gei-** (excessive), **goiz-** (early, precociousness), **kanpo-** (exterior, outside), **lehen-**, **len-** (first), **orde-** (vice-, substitute), **otso-** (pertaining to the wolf), **tele-** (pertaining to the TV), **ugatz-**, **ugaz-** (pertaining to the breast), **zehar-**, **zear-** (winding).

Table 12. Short Table of Prefixes

Prefix	*Meaning*	*Example*
aitzin-	front, face, before	**aitzinalde** (facade)
	forward	**aitzineratu** (to move forward)
	antiquity, fore-, pre-	**aitzinean** (before, in ancient times)
atze-	back, rear	**atzekalde** (back side)
		atzeko (posterior)
		atzerritar (foreigner)
		atzeratu (to postpone)
		atzerajo (to go back)
		atzeraka (backward)
	former time	**atzerapen** (delay)
	foreign	**atzerri** (foreign country)
aurre-	front, face, forward	**aurrekalde** (front part)
		aurrejakitun (having foreknowledge)
		aurrezarri (to put in front)
		aurresan (to foretell)
		aurreraka (forward)
		aurrerantzean (from now on)
	progress	**aurrerabide** (development, progress)
azpi-	under, lower, sub-, infra-	**azpialde** (underside, bottom)
		azpikor (inferior)

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Prefix	*Meaning*	*Example*
		azpimarkatu (to underline)
		azpian (under)
	false	**azpikeriaz** (falsely)
ba-	if	**bazatoz** (if you come)
bait-	since	**bait dira** (since they are)
basa-	wild, forest	**basakatu** (mountain cat)
berr-, ber-	repetition, intensification	**berrerosle** (secondhand buyer; redeemer)
		berregina (redone)
		berregin (redo)
		berriro (again)
birr-, bir-	repetition, intensification	**birrezkontza** (second marriage)
		birloratu (to bloom again)
des-	contrary, lack, dis-	**desordu** (inconvenient time)
		desberdin (different)
		desegin (to undo, to destroy)
		desegokiro (inopportunely)
elkar-, alkar-, elgar-	cooperation, correlation	**elkarlan** (collective work)
		elkarjo (to fight each other)
		elkarki (mutually, in a group)
ez-	contrary, lack, dis-, non-, un-, in-	**eztabaida** (doubt, argument)
		ezezagun (unknown)
		ezjakin (uneducated)
		ezereztu (annihilate)
		ezezka (negatively)
gain-	upper, over-, super-	**gaindigaitz** (insurmountable)
		gainzuritu (to whiten, to whitewash)
	abundance	**gainezka** (overflowing)
kontra-	proximity to	**kontrokotz** (double chin)
	opposition, anti-, against, counter-	**kontraesan** (to contradict)
		kontraesankor (contradictory)
		kontrajardun (to fight against)
larr-, lar-	wild, not domesticated, uncultivated	**larrabere** (wild beast)
	awkward	**larramaixu** (unskillful teacher)
	excessive	**larregizko** (excessive)
		larregi (excessive)
	mountain, pasture	**larraldatu** (to move flocks to different pastures)
sasi-	wild	**sasilarrosa** (wild rose)
	pseudo	**sasikume** (bastard child)
		sasijainkozale (idolatrous)

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BASQUE VERBS

Introduction

It is not easy to master the Basque language. One of the reasons for this is the richness and complexity of the verb. Tackling the complexity of the Basque verb can be frustrating for the American student accustomed to the simple structure of the English verb. The difficulty worsens when one realizes that Basque has several dialects whose verbal forms appear to vary considerably while meaning the same thing. For example, the auxiliary verbs **dizkizut** (G) and **deutsudaz** (B) both mean "I have . . . them to you." Nevertheless, the construction of the Basque verb is very logical if one knows the key rules. The following discussion is offered as a guide for students of the language that they may better understand the crux of the Basque sentence: the verb. In the paradigms that follow (tables 35–68), each box contains three verb conjugations: the first is Biscayan, the second is Guipuzcoan, and the third is Unified Basque.

Verb Forms

In Basque there are three verb forms: synthetic, periphrastic, and verb phrases.

1. The synthetic or simple form indicates in one word the person, number, tense, mood, and different complements. Unlike other languages, English among them, Basque does not need prepositions to indicate these complements in relation to the verb forms. Thus, the sentence "I come to you" can be expressed in a single word, **natorkizu**, in which:

n = subject pronoun, first person sing. (I)
a = present tense marker (in this example, indicative)
tor = stem of the verb **etorri** (to come)
ki = the infix that precedes the indirect object
zu = indirect object (to you)

Synthetic verbs are elegant but sometimes difficult to use. There used to be many more synthetic verbs than there are now. Through disuse these forms have been disappearing, especially from Basque conversation. Among those used most often nowadays are the intransitives **etorri** (to come), **joan** (to go), **ibili** (to walk, to be), and **egon** (to stay, to be), and the transitives **euki** (to have), **ekarri** (to bring), **jakin** (to know), **eraman**, **eroan** (to carry), and **erabili** (to use).

Synthetic, or simple verbs can also be used in periphrastic form. Thus, the synthetic form **ni nator** (I come) can also appear as **ni etortzen naiz**, the periphrastic form with the same meaning. Only the present and past tenses of the synthetic form of the nine verbs listed above are commonly used.

2. The periphrastic, or compound, form is composed of two elements: the main verb and the auxiliary verb. Periphrasis is used, as a general rule, to supply those tenses lacking in the synthetic conjugations. Since the majority of tenses can only be formed periphrastically, it is necessary to know the small list of auxiliary verbs very well. The two auxiliaries used most frequently are **izan** (to be) and **ukan** (to have). **Izan** is used with intransitive verbs and **ukan** with transitive verbs.

Basque makes use of different auxiliaries for some moods other than indicative. For example, **egin** (to do, to make) is used in Biscayan with transitive verbs in the subjunctive and imperative moods. **Edun**, **ezan** (**ukan**), and **edin**

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(**izan**) are also used in some tenses, such as the present subjunctive and potential.

In addition to this cadre of transitive and intransitive auxiliary verbs Basque contains a further complication for the English speaker. This is the ergative marker, the suffix **-k**, carried by subjects of transitive verbs. For example, compare **zu zara** (you are) with **zuk ekarri duzu** (you have brought) and **Kepa doa** (Peter goes) with **Kepak egin du** (Peter has done it). The **-k** of **zuk** and **Kepak** is the ergative marker. In the periphrastic form we must know the nature of the main verb (transitive or intransitive) in order to choose the proper auxiliary verb and to use the ergative marker correctly.

3. Finally, we have verb phrases as a third system of verb forms. A verb phrase is a combination of words that make up the equivalent of a simple verb. A verb phrase is normally composed of two words, either a noun and a verb, as in **hitz egin** (to talk—literally, to make word), or an adjective and a verb, as in **egarri izan** (to be thirsty). These verb phrases are usually idiomatic in Basque and are not generally created by the speaker.

Nature of the Verb

In Basque, as already mentioned, there are transitive and intransitive verbs. Many verbs that are intransitive in Basque are transitive in English and vice versa. In addition, the same Basque verb can be both transitive and intransitive, depending on its meaning, and must be accompanied by the appropriate auxiliary. Note the difference in meaning in the following examples for **hil** (to die, to kill):

Hil da. (He is dead.) [intransitive]
Hil du. (He has killed.) [transitive]

1. In Basque, intransitive verbs (verbs that do not take a direct object) always use the auxiliary **izan** (to be).

Donostian bizi naiz. (I live in Donostia [San Sebastián].)

2. In contrast, transitive verbs (verbs that take a direct object) use the auxiliary **ukan** (to have) and their subjects always end in **k**, the action (ergative) marker.

Nik jan dut. (I have eaten.)

Also, many reflexive and reciprocal verbs are formed with transitive verbs. To indicate that a verb is reflexive (the action of the verb begins and ends with the same entity) in Basque, the word **burua** (head) is used with the corresponding adjective: **nire** (my), **hire** (your [fam. sing.]), **bere** (his, her, its), **zure** (your [sing.]), **gure** (our), **zuen** (your [pl.]), or **haien** (their), thus forming the equivalents of the English *myself, yourself, himself, herself, ourselves,* and *themselves*.

Aitak bere burua hil du. (Father has killed himself. Literally, Father has killed his head.)

Reciprocity is indicated by the word **elkar** or **elgar** (each other).

Haurrek elgar jo dute. (The children have hit each other.)

Moods

In Basque the action of the verb is expressed by different moods, most of which exist in English although we seldom think of them as such. For instance,

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when discussing existing reality we use the indicative mood in either the past, present, or future tense: I was rich once. He is a narcissistic animal. They will ruin your reputation.

When we order someone to do something we are using the imperative mood. When we discuss nonreality we use the subjunctive mood and then we use the conditional mood to describe the possibilities that might arise from that unreal situation: If I were the King of Sidon (subjunctive *were* instead of indicative *was*) I would order you beheaded (conditional *would* instead of indicative *will*). Subjunctive is also used in clauses expressing a wish or desire: I wish you were here (subjunctive *were* instead of indicative *are*).

These moods exist in Basque as well. However the changes in the Basque verb are much more extensive and certainly more obvious than those that occur in the English verb.

Tenses

In Basque the present and past tenses (both indicative and subjunctive) of the auxiliary verbs are used to form all other tenses of periphrastic, or compound, verbs. (When we speak here of past, we mean the imperfect past. See page a53 for more.) In addition to the change of tense in the auxiliary verbs, the form of the main verb also varies from tense to tense. For instance, the future tense is formed by adding the suffix **-ko** to the infinitive. If the infinitive ends in **n**, the suffix **-go** is used. Sometimes we also find **-go** after the consonant **l**, e.g., **Hilgo zara.** (You will die.) In the northern dialects, such as Labourdin, the suffix is **-en**.

Ikusiko dugu. (We shall see.)
Jango dut. (I shall eat.)

To express a habitual action in the present tense in Basque, add **-tzen**, **-ten** to the stem of the main verb.

Egunero etortzen naiz. (I come every day.)

Other tenses are formed in a similar manner by combining forms of the main verb with either the present or past tense of an auxiliary verb.

Persons

There are six persons in English, represented by seven subject pronouns (I, we; you; he, she, it, they):

first person (singular and plural): I; we
second person (singular and plural): you
third person (singular and plural): he, she, it; they

There are six persons in Basque as well, represented by seven subject pronouns. However, the representation is different:

first person (singular and plural): **ni**; **gu**
second person (singular and plural): **hi**, **zu**; **zuek**
third person (singular and plural): **bera** (or **hura**); **haiek**

The second person singular form **hi** is called a familiar form. That is, it is used in situations of familiarity, such as among friends. However, this person in Basque presents a unique problem for the student of the Basque verb for, although nouns have no gender in Basque, the use of the second person singular

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familiar form **hi** requires a gender marker on its accompanying verb form. Thus, if one is talking with a male friend the auxiliary verb will end in **k**, and if the partner in conversation is a woman it will end in **n**.

Hik egin duk. (You [masc. fam.] have made it.)
Hik egin dun. (You [f. fam.] have made it.)

The familiar form **hi** is disappearing in large areas of the Basque Country. To fill the void, **zu** is used as singular, even though it was originally a plural form.

hi (you [sing. fam.])
zu (you [sing. polite])
zuek (you [pl.])

Subject pronouns in Basque exist in two forms, one used with intransitive verbs and the other with transitive verbs. Depending on the nature of the verb, the subject pronouns vary as shown.

Used with intransitive verbs	*Used with transitive verbs*	
ni	**nik**	I
hi	**hik**	you (fam.)
hura, bera	**harek, berak**	he, she, it
gu	**guk**	we
zu	**zuk**	you (sing.)
zuek	**zuek**	you (pl.)
haiek, eurak	**haiek, eurak**	they

Actually, each of the six persons can be written three different ways, depending on the function it serves in relation to the verb (subject, direct object, or indirect object). Thus, for example, **nor** (who) can have these forms:

nor (subject of intransitive verb and direct object) who
nork (subject of transitive verb) who
nori (indirect object) to whom, for whom

In this way we have direct and indirect inflections in Basque with or without an indirect object. That is, the Basque verb changes in form to reflect subject and object information in various combinations. There is a **nor** (subject of intransitive verb) inflection, a **nor-nork** (direct object-subject of transitive verb) inflection, a **nor-nori** (subject of intransitive verb-indirect object) inflection, and a **nor-nori-nork** (direct object-indirect object-subject of transitive verb) inflection. These combinations are expounded upon below.

1. Subject of intransitive verb (who, **nor**) is used, naturally, with intransitive verbs (both synthetic and auxiliary).

ni *n*ator. (I come.)
n = subject pronoun, first person sing. (I)
a = present tense marker
tor = stem of **etorri** (to come)
Ni etorri *n*aiz. (I have come.)
n = subject pronoun, first person sing. (I) form of **izan** (to be)

2. Direct Object (whom, **nor**)—Subject of transitive verb (who, **nork**). **Nor** is the person who receives the action of the verb. **Nork** is the person who performs the action.

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Nik maite zaitu*t*. (I love you.)
z = you
t = I
Zuk maite *nauzu*. (You love me.)
n = me
zu = you (sing.)

The direct object is at the beginning and the subject is at the end.

3. Subject of intransitive verb (who, **nor**)—Indirect Object (to whom, **nori**). The direct inflections (1) and (2) can include another element (indirect object), adding in this way indirect inflections. In fact, this inflection **nor-nori** is used only with intransitive verbs (auxiliary or synthetic).

Etorri natzaizu. (I have come to you.)
Natorkizu. (I come to you.)
n = subject pronoun (I)
a = present tense marker
tor = stem of **etorri** (to come)
ki = an infix that precedes the indirect object
zu = indirect object (to you)

4. Direct Object (whom, **nor**, or what, **zer**)—Indirect Object (to whom, **nori**)—Subject of transitive verb (who, **nork**). This is an indirect inflection that can only be used with transitive verbs (auxiliary or synthetic).

Bi liburu eman *dizkiot*. (I have given him two books.)
d = recipient of action, direct object (book)
i = an infix that precedes the indirect object
zki = plural object (two)
o = indirect object (to him or to her)
t = subject pronoun (I)
Bi liburu *daramazkit*. (I carry two books.)
d = recipient of action, direct object (book)
a = present tense marker
rama = stem of **eraman** (to carry)
zki = plural object (two)
t = subject pronoun (I)

In these last examples we have included new elements in the form of plural object markers, which are explained below.

Plurals

Basque verbs have several plural markers; some appear as infixes, some as suffixes.

1. **It** is an infix that is only used with transitive verbs in the present indicative in direct-object inflections with a plural object.

Ogi bat erosi dut. (I have bought one loaf of bread.)
Bi ogi erosi ditut. (I have bought two loaves of bread.)

2. **Zki** is an infix that is used frequently in all dialects except Biscayan. It is employed only in direct object-indirect object inflections and indicates a plural direct object.

Nik sagar bat eman diot. (I have given him one apple.)
Nik bi sagar eman dizkiot. (I have given him two apples.)

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d = recipient of action, direct object (apple)
i = an infix that precedes the indirect object
zki = plural object (two)
o = indirect object (to him, to her)
t = subject pronoun (I)

This infix is also used to indicate a plural subject of intransitive verbs.

Bera etorri zait. (He has come to me.)
Haiek etorri zaizkit. (They have come to me.)

3. **Z** is frequently used in Biscayan to replace the **it** used in the other dialects. It is used in direct object inflections, indicates a plural object, and is normally placed at the end of the auxiliary verb as a suffix. The examples below show the difference between **dot** and **dodaz**.

Etxe bat erosi dot. (I have bought one house.)
Etxe bi erosi dodaz. (I have bought two houses.)
d = the subject **t** changes to **d** when the object becomes plural
a = linking vowel between the consonants **d** and **z**
z = plural object

The pluralizer **z** is not always used at the end of the verb. Sometimes, as in the past tense **nebazan**, it is used as an infix. Sometimes it is also used as a suffix pluralizer of synthetic verbs, e.g., **dator** (he comes), and **datoz** (they come). **Z** can also be used as an infix (in Guipuzcoan) in the verb **euki** (to have) when there is a plural object, e.g., **dauzkat** (I have them).

4. **E** is used as an infix and pluralizes the pronoun **zu** (you) as well as the verb: **zuk** (you [sing. active]); **zuek** (you [pl. active]).

Ikusi zaitut. (I have seen you [sing.])
Ikusi zaituet. (I have seen you [pl.])

5. **Te** sometimes appears as a second pluralizer for the subject **zuek** in intransitive verbs, e.g., **Etorri zatzaiz*kidate*.** (You [pl.] come to me.) At other times it appears as a plural element for the subjects **zuek** and **haiek** with transitive verbs in both direct and indirect inflections of the past tense.

Ekartzen zenidaten. (You [pl.] brought it to me.)
Ekartzen zidaten. (They brought it to me.)

Infixes

While discussing indirect inflections we encountered the form **nori**, which is always used as an indirect object. Also, we said that there are no prepositions in Basque and that the complements of direct and indirect objects appear inside the auxiliary verb. Now it is time to study the infixes equivalent to **nori** in the different dialects and in two inflections:

nor-nori (intransitive verb)
nor (zer)-nori-nork (transitive verb)

All of these infixes are located within the verb form following the root, or stem. The infixes for the Guipuzcoan, Unified, or Biscayan dialects are provided in table 13.

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Table 13. Infixes

Nor-Nori

G, U dialects		*B dialect*
-t/da	me	**-t/da**
-k/n	you (fam.)	**-k/n**
-o	him	**-ko**
-gu	us	**-ku**
-zu	you (sing.)	**-tsu**
-zue	you (pl.)	**-tzue**
-e	them	**-ke**

Nor (Zer)-Nori-Nork

G, U dialects		*B dialect*	
-t/da		**-sta**	**zuk eman deu*sta*zu** (you have given me)
-k/n		**-k/n**	
-o	**hik eman di*o*k** (you [fam.] have given him)	**-tso**	**nik eman deu*tso*t** (I have given him)
-gu	**harek eman di*gu*** (he has given us)	**-sku**	**zuek eman deus*ku*zue** (you [pl.] have given us)
-zu		**-tsu**	**nik eman deu*tsu*t** (I have given you [sing.])
-zue		**-tsue**	**guk eman deu*tsue*gu** (we have given you [pl.])
-e		**-tse**	**nik eman deu*tse*t** (I have given them)

Passive Voice

In Basque there is no passive voice as such. Because of the influence of the Indo-European languages some sentences are referred to as passive voice sentences, but in reality they are not.

Andoni hila izan da. (Anthony has been killed.)
Zuhaitza erre da. (The tree has been burned.)

Intransitive Verbs: **Izan** (to be)

Present Indicative (I am)

Having given some general ideas about the Basque verb in the introduction, we are now going to study certain tenses individually. In these brief notes, only some of the most important tenses will appear, using for the most part Unified Basque as the basis for our examples.

Let us begin with a diagram of the present indicative of **izan** (table 14). In order to find the subject you need only the first letter of the different verb forms. The prefixes are the same as those of the personal pronouns except for the third person, which sometimes has no marker (—) and sometimes starts with **d**. Therefore, the first letters of the seven persons are: **n, h, d, g, z, z,** and **d**. As we saw in the introduction, the first **a** is the present tense marker in the three dialects and the second **a** is the root of the verb **izan** (to be).

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Table 14. The Present Indicative of ***Izan***

nor *subject*				**nori** *indirect object*	
na		**tzai**		**t/da**	
ha				**k/n**	
—		**zai**		**o**	
ga	}	**tzai**	}	**gu**	
za	}		} **zki**	**zu**	
za	}		}	**zue**	**te**
—		**zai**	}	**e**	

Past (imperfect) Indicative (I was)

This is the second basic tense from which the other tenses are derived (see table 15). These are conjugations of the verb **izan** (to be). This tense is used in Basque for actions that are unfinished, simultaneous, repeated, or habitual. The (simple) past is formed with **izan** in combination with the imperfect indicative of the same verb, **izan**.

Ni errege izan nintzen. (I was king.)

The characteristic marker of the imperfect is the final **n**.

nintzen
n = **subject pronoun (I)**
intz = stem of auxiliary **izan** (to be) with inserted **n**
e = linking vowel
n = past tense marker

Table 15. The Imperfect Indicative of ***Izan***

nor *subject*				**nori** *indirect object*		
nin				**t/da**		
hin				**k/n**		
zi				**o**		
gin	}	**tzai**	}	**gu**		} **n**
zin	}		} **zki**	**zu**		}
zin	}		}	**zue**	**te**	}
zi	}		}	**e**		}

Present Potential (I can)

The potential mood expresses a physical and moral possibility, a probability. In Basque, the idea of potentiality is usually conveyed through the use of a compound (or periphrastic) form.

Ni etorri naiteke. (I can come.)

To express the idea of inability and physical and moral impossibility as well as improbability, the negative marker **ez** is used in this order:

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Ni etorri naiteke. (I can come.)
main verb + auxiliary verb
Ni *ez* naiteke etorri. (I cannot come.)
negative + auxiliary verb + main verb
(Ni) *ez* naiteke izan ona. (I can't be good.)
negative + auxiliary verb + main verb

Often, the particles **ahal** (positive) and **ezin** (negative) are used to express the idea of the potential tense with both transitive and intransitive verbs.

Ni etorri ahal naiz. (I can come.)
Ni ezin naiz etorri. (I cannot come.)
negative + auxiliary verb + main verb
Nik ezin dut ikasi. (I cannot learn.) (**dut** from **ukan**, transitive)

In the **nor** form, the following elements appear:

na, ha, za, etc. = the prefixes of the present
ke = the potential infix, which will change to **ki** in the indirect forms (**nor-nori**):
Naite*ke* (I can be)—**Na*ki*zuke** (I can be for you)
z = the infix in the plural persons (we, you, they): **gaitezke, zaitezke**
te = plural suffix used to distinguish between you (sing.) and you (pl.):
zaitezke (you, sing.), **zaitezke*te*** (you, pl.)

For the **nor-nori** form, the structure of the present potential tense in Unified Basque is as shown in table 16.

*Table 16. The Potential, **Nor-Nori** Form*

nor *subject*					**nori** *indirect object*		
na					**t**		
ha					**k/n**		
da					**o**		
ga					**gu**	**ke**	
za		**ki**		**zki**	**zu**		
za					**zue**		**te**
da					**e**		

Present Subjunctive

In Basque, the subjunctive mood expresses acts of will, desire, and supplication. At times it also expresses an order or prohibition. The **nor** form begins with **nadin** (that I may be). We can see that this mood is derived from the intransitive auxiliary **edin**, whose root is **i** or **di**. Generally it does not stand alone but is conjugated with the infinitive **izan** or with other intransitive verbs: **ni izan nadin** (that I may be).

Analyzing the different elements in the **nor** form we find:

na, ha, za, etc. = the prefixes of the present tense
i = the stem of the auxiliary **edin** (to be)
t = **d** of the root changes to **t** after **ai** and **i**: **gaitezen** (that we may be); **ditezen** (that they may be)
te = future indicator

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n = a characteristic of the subjunctive (as well as the past): **nadin**, **gaitezen**, etc. Often in subordinate clauses expressing acts of volition (desires, prohibitions, orders) this **n** disappears and the verb ends in **-la** (that), which is a conjunctive particle in the form of a verbal suffix.

Aitak esan du bere semea ona izan dadi*la*.
(The father has said that his son should be good.)

For the negative form, the particle **ez** is always used and appears in front of the auxiliary, which precedes the infinitive of the main verb.

ez dadila okerra izan (that he may not be bad)

The structure of the **nor-nori** form of this tense in Unified Basque is provided in table 17.

*Table 17. The Present Subjunctive, **Nor-Nori** Form*

nor *subject*					**nori** *indirect object*	
na					**t**	
ha					**k/n**	
da					**o**	
ga					**gu**	
za		**ki**		**zki**	**zu**	
za					**zue**	**te**
da					**e**	

Present Imperative

The imperative mood expresses an order or a prohibition. The imperative is normally conjugated with the infinitive of the main verb.

Etor(ri) hadi. (Come. [you, fam.])

Frequently, especially in conversation, the infinitive is substituted for the imperative.

Etorri! (Come! Literally, to come)

After making an analysis, one should keep in mind that:

1. the imperative is derived from the intransitive auxiliary verb **edin**.

2. the initial letters (pronoun-subject) are those of the present indicative, except for the third person, where we find the prefix **b-**, which is characteristic only of the imperative.

Betor. (Have him come.)
Izan bedi. (Have him be [it].)
Izan bitez. (Have them be [it].)

3. in the imperative there are only five persons: **hi**, **hura**, **zu**, **zuek**, and **haiek**.

4. The pluralizers are those we have already seen: **z**, **zki**, and **te**. Here is an analysis of a verb form in the Biscayan dialect:

Ona izan zakidaz. (Be good for me.)

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z = subject pronoun (you)
a = present tense marker
ki = an infix that precedes the indirect object
d = indirect object (for me, to me)
a = linking vowel
z = plural of the subject **zu**

The structure of the **nor-nori** form of the present imperative in Unified Basque is provided in table 18.

*Table 18. The Present Imperative, **Nor-Nori** Form*

nor *subject*				**nori** *indirect object*	
—				**t**	
ha				**k/n**	
be				**o**	
—				**gu**	
za	**ki**			**zu**	
za			**zki**	**zue**	**te**
be				**e**	

Suppositional or Hypothetical (if I were [subj.])

The first problem we have with this tense is that of terminology. The suppositional is used in "if" clauses in Basque. In English, the subjunctive is used in "if" clauses: **ni banintz** (if I were). It is sometimes difficult to find an English translation that conveys the richness of the suppositional Basque verb. In the suppositional tense, the action is presented as merely a possible action, subject to a condition that may or may not be feasible. In analyzing this tense we find certain common elements:

1. **Ba-** is a prefix common to all persons in this tense. It is always joined to the auxiliary. Sometimes it is preceded by the word **baldin**, which adds no specific meaning to the conditional **ba-**, limiting itself to announcing the conditional: **zu ona izan baldin bazina** (if you had been good).

2. The letters of the pronoun-subjects (**n**, **h**, **z**, etc.) are already familiar to us, except for the **l** of the third person: **balitz** (if he were); **balira** (if they were).

3. The root **iz** of **izan** (to be), is reinforced with **n**.

*Table 19. The Suppositional, **Nor-Nori** Form*

	nor *subject*				**nori** *indirect object*	
	nin				**t/da**	
	hin				**k/n**	
	zi				**o**	
ba	**gin**	**tzai**		**zki**	**gu**	
	zin				**zu**	
	zin				**zue**	**te**
	li				**e**	

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The structure of the suppositional tense in Unified Basque in the **nor-nori** form is provided in table 19. The paradigms in tables 34 through 40 on pages a67 to a73 are examples of the tenses of the intransitive auxiliary.

Transitive Verbs: **ukan (ezan)** (to have)

Transitive verbs represent an action that originates with the subject and affects an object complement, which can be either a noun or a pronoun.

The verb **ukan** (to have) is used as a verb in itself and also as an auxiliary for other transitive verbs. It always expresses the idea of possession. It is sometimes used as its own auxiliary verb.

Ukan dut. (I have had it [in my possession].)

The stem of **ukan** is the letter **u**. Of the transitive verb paradigms (tables 40 and 41) that begin on page a73, those for present and past indicative (tables 40, 41, 46, and 47) and past subjunctive (tables 45 and 51) are derived from **ukan**. The transitive verb **ezan** (or **izan**) is also used as an auxiliary, which takes the place of **ukan**. Its stem appears as **eza**, **etza** and **za**. From **ezan** are derived the transitive verb paradigms for the present potential, the present subjunctive, and the imperative (tables 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, and 50).

The subjects of these transitive auxiliary verbs (**ukan** and **ezan**) must always carry the ergative suffix **-k** (**-ak** for singular subjects and **-ek** for plurals). Failure to use the ergative **-k** is a very serious grammatical error and very common among nonnative speakers who are unfamiliar with the nature (transitive or intransitive) of the verb. The American student should note that the equivalent of the English pronoun *I* will vary in form in Basque (**ni**, **nik**), depending on whether the accompanying verb is intransitive or transitive.

Ni etorri naiz. (I have come.)
Nik jan dut. (I have eaten it.)

Basque sentence order in affirmative phrases with transitive verbs is

Subject + Direct Object + Verb
Nik aita ikusi dut. (I have seen father.)

In negative sentences the verb is preceded by the negative particle **ez**, and the object complement is placed after the verb. If the complement is indefinite (some, any) it takes the suffix **-rik** (or **-ik** after a consonant) and the verb is singular.

Subject + **ez** + Verb + Direct Object
(Nik) ez dut dirurik. (I don't have any money.)

Present Indicative (I have)

We can observe in table 20 that for the transitive auxiliary the order of prefixes and suffixes changes. Unlike the intransitive **izan** (to be), the order for the transitive is Direct Object + Subject.

In the present indicative, the following rules apply:

1. The third persons singular and plural take the letter **d** as a direct object marker: ***d*ut**, ***d*ituzte**.

Maite dut. (I love him/her.)

2. The letter **a** is the present tense marker: **n*a*u**.

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Maite nau. (He loves me.)

3. The pluralizing infix for the direct object is **it**: **d*it*ut**.

Maite d*it*ut. (I love them.)

4. The letter **u** is the stem of **ukan**.

5. The letters **zte** are used as a second object-pluralizer and are also a characteristic of **zuek** (you [pl.]): **zaituz*te*gu**.

Maite zaituz*te*gu. (We love you all.)

6. The third person singular has no suffix to indicate the subject or agent: **du**.

Maite du. (He loves him/her.)

*Table 20. The Present Indicative of **Ukan, Nor-Nork** Form*

nor (zer) *direct object*								**nork** *subject*
na								**t/d**
ha								**k/n**
d								**—**
ga								**gu**
za		**it**		**u**				**zu**
za							**zte**	**zue**
d								**te**

There are six verb paradigms corresponding to the tenses of the intransitive verb. However, in dealing with transitive verbs we find ourselves obliged to include twelve paradigms (tables 41–52) to cover the same tenses in order to account for the differences that occur when only a direct object is involved (the **nor-nork** construction) and when both a direct and indirect object are involved (the **nor-nori-nork** construction).

For an example, look at the paradigm (table 47) on page a80, which shows the present indicative of the transitive verb **ukan** in the **nor-nori-nork** (direct object-indirect object-subject) construction. Table 21 gives another example of this construction with a more precise breakdown than is provided in table 47.

*Table 21. The Present Indicative of **Ukan, Nor-Nori-Nork** Form*

nor (zer) *direct object*				**nori** *indirect object*	**nork** *subject*
				t/da	**t/d**
				k/n	**k/n**
				o	**—**
di				**gu**	**gu**
		zki		**zu**	**zu**
				zue	**zue**
				e	**te**

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Hiru liburu eman *dizkiot*. (I have given him three books.)

di = direct object (book)
zki = plural object (three)
o = indirect object (to him)
t = subject pronoun (I)

Imperfect (Past) Indicative (I had)

As mentioned above, this past tense is the second basic tense from which others are derived. The past tense of this transitive auxiliary verb presents us with an unusual situation. The first and second persons follow the classical **nor-nork** formula (table 22), while the third persons follow the **nork-nor** pattern (table 23).

*Table 22. The Imperfect Indicative of **Ukan, Nor-Nork** Form*

person	**nor** *direct object*							**nork** *subject*		
1	**n**	}	**ind**	}	**u**	{		**da**	}	**n**
2	**h**	}		}		{		**k/n**	}	
1	**g**	}		}		{		**gu**	}	
2	**z**	}	**int**	}		{		**zu**	}	
2'	**z**	}		}		{	**zte**	**zue**	}	

While examining table 22 we can make the following observations:

1. **N, h, g, z** and **z** are the equivalents of first and second person direct-object pronouns.

Zuk ikusi *n*induzun. (You saw *me*.)

2. **Ind** and **int** are linking letters.
3. **U** is the stem of **ukan** (to be).
4. The **e** that precedes the suffix **n** is another linking letter, joining the stem to the suffix: **ninduen**.
5. **Zte** is a second object-pluralizer, which distinguishes *you all* from *you*.

Maite zintuz*te*gun. (We loved you all.)

6. Subject pronouns come at the end: **zintuzte*gun***.
7. **N** is the past tense marker for all persons.

Table 23 shows th ırregular third persons for the **nork-nor** construction.

*Table 23. The Imperfect Indicative of **Ukan**, Third Persons, **Nork-Nor** Form*

person	**nork** *subject*							**nor** *object*		
3	}	**z**		}	**u**	{			}	**n**
3	}		**it**	}		{		**zte**	}	

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We may make the following observations while studying this table:

Ikusi zituzten. (They saw them.)

z = subject pronoun (they)
it = plural marker for direct object
u = stem of **ukan** (to be)
zte = second pluralizer for direct object (them)
n = past tense marker

Present Potential Indicative (I can have)

The forms for this tense are derived from the present subjunctive (see following section). The final **n** characteristic of the subjunctive is suppressed and is replaced by the potential infix **ke**, which precedes the subject markers.

Table 24. The Present Potential of ***Ezan, Nor-Nork*** *Form*

person	**nor** *direct object*						**nork** *subject*
1	**na**						**t**
2	**ha**						**k/n**
3	**de**						—
1	**ga**			**za**	**ke**		**gu**
2	**za**		**it**				**zu**
2'	**za**						**(te) zue**
3	**d**						**te**

While examining the present potential in table 24 we may make the following observations: Without reviewing the verbal elements already discussed, we are left with: **Egin dezaket hori.** (I can do that.)

(e)za = stem of **ezan** (to be)
ke = infix characteristic of the potential

In a more complex example we can examine the plural:

Hil ditzakete. (They can kill them.)

d = direct object
it = plural marker for direct object (them)
za = stem of **ezan** (to be)
ke = infix characteristic of the potential
te = subject marker (they)

Present Subjunctive (that I have)

Let us now examine table 25, which is a diagram of the present subjunctive of **ezan** in the **nor-nork** form.

In analyzing the various morphemes from left to right, we see

1. that the third person objects are indicated by **d**, as in tables 40 and 42 (see pages a73 and a75);
2. the infix **it**, the plural marker for the direct object;
3. the infix **za**, which is the stem of **ezan**;
4. subject markers, as in **dezagun**;

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5. the suffix **n**, which is characteristic of the present subjunctive (as it was of the imperfect); and

6. that sometimes the letter **a** is included as a link between the subject marker and the suffix **n**: **dezad*a*n**

*Table 25. The Present Subjunctive of **Ezan**, **Nor-Nork** Form*

person	**nor** *direct object*					**nork** *subject*		
1	**na**					**da**		
2	**ha**					**k/n**		
3	**de**					**—**		
1	**ga**					**gu**		
2	**za**		**it**		**za**	**zu**		**n**
2′	**za**					**zue**		
3	**d**					**te**		

Present Imperative

We shall begin our discussion of the present imperative by directing the reader to table 26.

*Table 26. The Present Imperative of **Ezan (Izan)**, **Nor-Nork** Form*

person	**nor** *direct object*					**nork** *subject*
1	**na**					
2						**k/n**
3	**(b) e**					**—**
1	**ga**	**it**		**za**		
2						**zu**
2′						**zue**
3	**(b)**	**it**				**te**

These third-person imperative forms are very difficult to translate into English. We cannot give direct commands to third persons in English. We must resort to indirect commands such as "Have him be here," "Let her do it," and so on. In order to translate a Basque command into English we must know the main verb.

Analyzing the different morphemes from left to right we see that

1. in the third person the prefix **b** appears and is characteristic of the imperative: ***b*eza**, ***b*ezate**; ***b*itza**, ***b*itzate**;

2. **it** again appears as the pluralizing marker of the direct object: **b*it*zate**;

3. the stem of **ezan** (**izan**) appears in all persons in the form **za** or **eza**: **bez*a*, *eza*zue**;

4. the suffixes serving as subject markers come after the stem **za**: **bitza*te***; and

5. often the present subjunctive and the conjunction **la** are used to replace the third person of the imperative: **egin dez*ala***. (Have him do it.)

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Past Subjunctive (if I had)

In this tense, as in the imperfect, we are confronted with the irregularity that the first and second persons follow the **nor-nork** pattern (see table 27) while the third person (sing. and pl.) follows the **nork-nor** pattern (see table 28).

*Table 27. The Past Subjunctive of **Ukan**, **Nor-Nork** Form*

	person	**nor** *direct object*				**nork** *subject*
	1	**nind**				**t/d**
	2	**nind**				**k/n**
	3					—
ba	1	**gint**		**u**		**gu**
	2	**zint**				**zu**
	2′	**zint**			**zte**	**zue**
	3					**te**

*Table 28. The Past Subjunctive of **Ukan**, Third Person, **Nork-Nor** Form*

	person	**nork** *subject*			**nor** *object*
ba	3	**l**		**u**	
	3	**lit**			**te**

Some elements of this tense are derived from the conditional tense (**nuke**, **lukete**, etc.), which we will not examine here. Reading tables from left to right we may observe that

1. the prefix **ba** is the conditional tense marker for each person;
2. the letters **n**, **g**, **z**, etc. indicate the direct object and follow the conditional marker **ba**;
3. in the **nork-nor** pattern for the third person is the characteristic letter **l**: **Diru asko ba*l*u.** (If he had a lot of money.);
4. **ind** and **int** are used as linking letters;
5. **u** is the stem of **ukan** (to be); and
6. **zte** is a second object-pluralizer.

Synthetic Verbs

As mentioned earlier, the synthetic Basque verb uses no auxiliary. It gathers prefixes, suffixes, pluralizers, tense markers, mood markers, and indirect inflections around the stem of the verb.

Natorkizue. (I am coming to you [pl.])

n = subject **ni** (I)
a = present indicative marker
tor = stem of the verb **etorri** (to come)
ki = an infix that precedes the indirect object
zu = indirect object (to you)
e = pluralizer (you)

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Intransitive Synthetic Verbs

1. Present Tense

We are using as examples of many other verbs the following four: **etorri** (to come), **joan** (to go), **ibili** (to walk), and **egon** (to stay, to be). The different elements are already known to us except for the stems of these verbs: **tor (etorri)**, **oa (joan)**, **bil (ibili)**, and **go (egon)**. Combining these new elements with those already discussed for the present tense, we can create a diagram for the present tense of these four verbs (see table 29).

Table 29. The Present Tense of the Synthetic Verbs ***Etorri, Joan, Ibili,*** *and* ***Egon***

subject	*present indicative**	*stem*	*plural subject*	*plural of* **zuek**
n		**tor**		
h		or		
d		**oa**		
g	**a**	or		
z		**bil**		
z		or	**z**	
d		**go**		**te/e**

*The present indicative marker is not used with the stem **oa**.

While examining table 29 we may note that

h = used in Batua; the first letter of **hi** (you fam.)
te = plural of **zuek** in all dialects except Biscayan
e = the Biscayan equivalent of **te**

The stem **tor** (**etorri**) loses its **r** sometimes when it is followed by **z**: **Datoz.** (They come.)

Table 30. The Present Tense, ***Nor-Nori*** *Form, of the Synthetic Verbs* ***Etorri, Joan, Ibili,*** *and* ***Egon***

subject	*present indicative**	*stem*	*predative infix*	*indirect object*	*plural*
n		**tor**		**t/da**	
h		or		**k/n**	
d		**oa**		**o**	
g	**a**	or	**ki**	**gu**	
z		**bil**		**zu**	**z**
z		or		**zue**	
d		**go**		**e**	

*The present indicative marker is not used with the stem **oa**.

Table 30 is a diagram of the **nor-nori** form of the present tense of the verbs above. In examining this table we note that the pluralizer **z** in the Biscayan dialect goes at the end, e.g., **datorkiez**, while in the rest of the dialects it precedes the infix **ki**, e.g., **datozkigu**.

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2. Past Tense

The past tense basically follows the same structure as the present tense except for some small differences. Please note that

n = past tense marker, it always goes at the end
a, e = linking vowels between the consonants **z** and **n**, e.g., **zentorkiguz*a*n**, **zentorkiez*e*n**
e, en = the first and second persons take **en**, instead of **e**, which is the characteristic vowel of the past.

Transitive Synthetic Verbs

1. Present Tense

From among the transitive synthetic verbs we take as examples: **euki, eduki** (to have, to possess), **ekarri** (to bring), **eraman, eroan** (B) (to carry, to take), and **erabili** (to use). Their roots are: **uka, kar, roa,** and **rabil.**

Direct objects appear at the beginning and subjects at the end.

In the Biscayan dialect the pluralizer **z** is placed at the end (**daukadaz**) while in the other dialects it goes inside (**dauzkat**). In the third and seventh lines a **d** (***d*aukat**) is listed as the direct object prefix. However, the rest of the persons have their usual corresponding prefixes **n, h, g, z,** etc.

Table 31. The Present Tense, ***Nor-Nori*** *Form, of the Synthetic Verbs* ***Euki (Eduki), Ekarri, Eraman (Eroan),*** *and* ***Erabili***

nor *direct object*	*present indicative*	*stem*	*plural of direct object (G,U)*	**nork** *subject*	*plural of direct object (B)*
n		**uka**		**t/da**	
h		or		**k/n**	
d		**kar**		—	
g	**a**	or	**zki**	**gu**	**z**
z		**rama (roa)**		**zu**	
z		or		**zue/zute**	
d		**rabil**		**e/ete**	

Table 32. The Present Tense, ***Nor-Nori-Nork*** *Form, of the Synthetic Verbs* ***Euki (Eduki), Ekarri, Eraman (Eroan)*** *and* ***Erabili*** *(Biscayan)*

nor *direct object*	*present indicative*	*stem*	**nori** *indirect object*	**nork** *subject*	*plural direct object*
n		**uka**	**sta**	**t/da**	
h		or	**k/n**	**k/n**	
d		**kar**	**tso**	—	
g	**a**	or	**sku**	**gu**	**z**
z		**roa**	**tsu**	**zu**	
z		or	**tsue**	**zue**	
d		**rabil**	**tse**	**e**	

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Tables 31, 32, and 33 are diagrams of the **nor-nork** and **nor-nori-nork** forms of the present tense of the four transitive verbs mentioned above. These tables are illustrative of the complexity of the Basque verb. We hope the novice will find them challenging rather than intimidating.

Table 33. The Present Tense, ***Nor-Nori-Nork*** *Form, of the Synthetic Verbs* ***Euki (Eduki), Ekarri, Eraman (Eroan)*** *and* ***Erabili*** *(Guipuzcoan and Unified Basque)*

nor *direct object*	*present indicative*	*stem*	*plural direct object*	**nori** *indirect object*	**nork** *subject*
n		**uka**		**t/da**	**t**
h		or		**k/n**	**k/n**
d		**kar**		**o**	—
g	**a**	or	**zki**	**gu**	**gu**
z		**rama**		**zu**	**zu**
z		or		**zue**	**zute**
d		**rabil**		**e**	**te**

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VERB PARADIGMS

How to Use the Verb Paradigms

The following verb paradigms (tables 34 through 67) are intended to provide the student of Basque with a quick reference tool for finding the appropriate form of the most often used Basque verbs, the auxiliary verbs, and a small sample of synthetic verbs. Three dialects are represented in these paradigms: Biscayan (B), Guipuzcoan (G), and Unified Basque (U). Before using the paradigms, the reader must make the following selections: verb; transitive or intransitive; tense; form (**nor**, **nor-nori**, **nor-nork**, or **nor-nori-nork**).

Using table 34 as an example, we must first read the left-hand column from top to bottom in order to choose the subject of the verb. Let us choose the subject **zuek** (you, pl.). If we wish to locate the simple **nor** form for this subject, we locate the adjacent column (labeled **nor**) and in the **zuek** row we find the Biscayan, Guipuzcoan, and Unified forms, respectively: **zaree**, **zerate**, **zarete** (you are). The remaining columns provide us with the form of the verb to use in a **nor-nori** context, where the verb is used in conjunction with an indirect object. If the subject is **zuek** and the indirect object is **hari** (to him), we must move across the **zuek** row to the **hari** column. There we find: **zatxakoze** (B), **zatzaizkiote** (G), and **zatzaizkiote** (U).

All the paradigms may be used by following these steps. However, please note that only intransitive verbs have the simple **nor** form in a column of its own. Transitive verbs do not because by their very nature a direct object is always assumed for these verbs. Therefore, they do not exist in a form without an object, i.e., the **nor** form.

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Table 34
Intransitive **IZAN** *(to be)*
PRESENT INDICATIVE (I AM)

nor–nori
subject–indirect object
who–to whom

subject	nor	niri to me	hiri to you (fam.)	hari to him	guri to us	zuri to you (sing.)	zuei to you (pl.)	haiei to them
ni I	naz naiz naiz		natxak-n natzaik-n natzaik-n	natxako natzaio natzaio		natxatzu natzaizu natzaizu	natxatzue natzaizue natzaizue	natxake natzaie natzaie
hi you (fam.)	az aiz haiz	atxat atzait hatzait		atxako atzaio hatzaio	atxaku atzaigu hatzaigu			atxake atzaie hatzaie
hura (bera) he, she it	da da da	jat zait zait	jak-n zaik-n zaik-n	jako zaio zaio	jaku zaigu zaigu	jatzu zaizu zaizu	jatzue zaizue zaizue	jake zaie zaie
gu we	gara gera gara		gatxazak-n gatzaizkik-n gatzaizkik-n	gatxakoz gatzaizkio gatzaizkio		gatxatzuz gatzaizkizu gatzaizkizu	gatxatzuez gatzaizkizue gatzaizkizue	gatxakez gatzaizkie gatzaizkie
zu you (sing.)	zara zera zara	zatxataz zatzaizkit zatzaizkit		zatxakoz zatzaizkio zatzaizkio	zatxakuz zatzaizkigu zatzaizkigu			zatxakez zatzaizkie zatzaizkie
zuek you (pl.)	zaree zerate zarete	zatxataze zatzaizkidate zatzaizkidate		zatxakoze zatzaizkiote zatzaizkiote	zatxakuze zatzaizkigute zatzaizkigute			zatxakeze zatzaizkiete zatzaizkiete
haiek they	dira dira dira	jataz zaizkit zaizkit	jazak-n zaizkik-n zaizkik-n	jakoz zaizkio zaizkio	jakuz zaizkigu zaizkigu	jatzuz zaizkizu zaizkizu	jatzuez zaizkizue zaizkizue	jakez zaizkie zaizkie

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Table 35
Intransitive **IZAN** *(to be)*
PAST INDICATIVE (I WAS)

nor–nori
subject–indirect object
who–to whom

subject	**nor**	**niri** to me	**hiri** to you (fam.)	**hari** to him	**guri** to us	**zuri** to you (sing.)	**zuei** to you (pl.)	**haiei** to them
ni I	**nintzan** **nintzan** **nintzen**		**nintxaan-na** **nintzaian-na** **nintzaian-nan**	**nintxakon** **nintzaion** **nintzaion**		**nintxatzun** **nintzaizun** **nintzaizun**	**nintxatzuen** **nintzaizuen** **nintzaizuen**	**nintxaken** **nintzaien** **nintzaien**
hi you (fam.)	**intzan** **intzan** **hintzen**	**intxatan** **intzaidan** **hintzaidan**		**intxakon** **intzaion** **hintzaion**	**intxakun** **intzaigun** **hintzaigun**			**intxaken** **intzaien** **hintzaien**
hura **(bera)** he, she, it	**zan** **zan** **zen**	**jatan** **zitzaidan** **zitzaidan**	**jaan-nan** **zitzaian-na** **zitzaian-nan**	**jakon** **zitzaion** **zitzaion**	**jakun** **zitzaigun** **zitzaigun**	**jatzun** **zitzaizun** **zitzaizun**	**jatzuen** **zitzaizuen** **zitzaizuen**	**jaken** **zitzaien** **zitzaien**
gu we	**giñan** **giñan** **ginen**		**gintxaazan-na** **gintzaizkian-na** **gintzaizkian-nan**	**gintxakozan** **gintzaizkion** **gintzaizkion**		**gintxatzuzan** **gintzaizkizun** **gintzaizkizun**	**gintxatzuezan** **gintzaizkizuen** **gintzaizkizuen**	**gintxakezan** **gintzaizkien** **gintzaizkien**
zu you (sing.)	**ziñan** **ziñan** **zinen**	**zintxatazan** **zintzaizkidan** **zintzaizkidan**		**zintxakozan** **zintzaizkion** **zintzaizkion**	**zintxakuzan** **zintzaizkigun** **zintzaizkigun**			**zintxakezen** **zintzaizkien** **zintzaizkien**
zuek you (pl.)	**ziñeen** **ziñaten** **zineten**	**zintxatazen** **zintzaizkidaten** **zintzaizkidaten**		**zintxakozen** **zintzaizkioten** **zintzaizkioten**	**zintxakuzen** **zintzaizkiguten** **zintzaizkiguten**			**zintxakezen** **zintzaizkieten** **zintzaizkieten**
haiek they	**ziran** **ziran** **ziren**	**jatazan** **zitzaizkidan** **zitzaizkidan**	**jaazan-na** **zitzaizkian-na** **zitzaizkian-nan**	**jakozan** **zitzaizkion** **zitzaizkion**	**jakuzan** **zitzaizkigun** **zitzaizkigun**	**jatzuzan** **zitzaizkizun** **zitzaizkizun**	**jatzuezan** **zitzaizkizuen** **zitzaizkizuen**	**jakezan** **zitzaizkien** **zitzaizkien**

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Table 36
Intransitive **IZAN (EDIN)** *(to be)*
PRESENT POTENTIAL (I CAN BE)

nor–nori
subject–indirect object
who–to whom

subject	nor	niri to me	hiri to you (fam.)	hari to him	guri to us	zuri to you (sing.)	zuei to you (pl.)	haiei to them
ni I	naiteke naiteke naiteke		naitekik-n nakikek-n nakiake-nake	naitekio nakioke nakioke		naitekizu nakizuke nakizuke	naitekizue nakizueke nakizueke	naitekioe nakieke nakieke
hi you (fam.)	aiteke aiteke haiteke	aitekit akidake hakidake		aitekio akioke hakioke	aitegiku akiguke hakiguke			aitekioe akieke hakieke
hura (bera) he, she it	daiteke diteke daiteke	daitekit dakidake dakidake	daitekik-n dakikek-n dakiake-nake	daitekio dakioke dakioke	daitekigu dakiguke dakiguke	daitekizu dakizuke dakizuke	daitekizue dakizueke dakizueke	daitekioe dakieke dakieke
gu we	gaitekez gaitezke gaitezke		gaitekizak-n gakizkikek-n gakizkiake-nake	gaitekioz gakizkioke gakizkioke		gaitekizuz gakizkizuke gakizkizuke	gaitekizuez gakizkizueke gakizkizueke	gaitekioez gakizkieke gakizkieke
zu you (sing.)	zaitekez zaitezke zaitezke	zaitekidaz zakizkidake zakizkidake		zaitekioz zakizkioke zakizkioke	zaitekiguz zakizkiguke zakizkiguke			zaitekioez zakizkieke zakizkieke
zuek you (pl.)	zaitekeze zaitezkete zaitezkete	zaitekidaze zakizkidakete zakizkidakete		zaitekioze zakizkiokete zakizkiokete	zaitekiguze zakizkigukete zakizkigukete			zaitekioeze zakizkiekete zakizkiekete
haiek they	daitekez ditezke daitezke	daitekidaz dakizkidake dakizkidake	daitekizak-n dakizkikek-n dakizkiake-nake	daitekioz dakizkioke dakizkioke	daitekiguz dakizkiguke dakizkiguke	daitekizuz dakizkizuke dakizkizuke	daitekizuez dakizkizueke dakizkizueke	daitekioez dakizkieke dakizkieke

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Table 37
Intransitive **IZAN (EDIN)** *(to be)*
PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE (THAT I MAY BE)

nor–nori
subject–indirect object
who–to whom

subject	nor	niri to me	hiri to you (fam.)	hari to him	guri to us	zuri to you (sing.)	zuei to you (pl.)	haiei to them
ni I	nadin nadin nadin		nakian-na nakian-na nakian-nan	nakion nakion nakion		nakizun nakizun nakizun	nakizuen nakizuen nakizuen	nakioen nakien nakien
hi you (fam.)	adin adin hadin	akidan akidan hakidan		akion akion hakion	akigun akigun hakigun			akioen akien hakien
hura (bera) he, she, it	daitean dedin dadin	dakidan dakidan dakidan	dakian-na dakian-na dakian-nan	dakion dakion dakion	dakigun dakigun dakigun	dakizun dakizun dakizun	dakizuen dakizuen dakizuen	dakioen dakien dakien
gu we	gaitezan gaitezen gaitezen		gakiazan-na gakizkian-na gakizkian-nan	gakiozan gakizkion gakizkion		gakizuzan gakizkizun gakizkizun	gakizuezan gakizkizuen gakizkizuen	gakioezan gakizkien gakizkien
zu you (sing.)	zaitezan zaitezen zaitezen	zakidazan zakizkidan zakizkidan		zakiozan zakizkion zakizkion	zakiguzan zakizkigun zakizkigun			zakioezan zakizkien zakizkien
zuek you (pl.)	zaitezen zaitezten zaitezten	zakidazen zakizkidaten zakizkidaten		zakiozen zakizkioten zakizkioten	zakiguzen zakizkiguten zakizkiguten			zakioezen zakizkieten zakizkieten
haiek they	daitezan ditezen daitezen	dakidazan dakizkidan dakizkidan	dakiazan-na dakizkian-na dakizkian-nan	dakiozan dakizkion dakizkion	dakiguzan dakizkigun dakizkigun	dakizuzan dakizkizun dakizkizun	dakizuezan dakizkizuen dakizkizuen	dakioezan dakizkien dakizkien

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Table 38
Intransitive **IZAN** *(to be)*
PRESENT IMPERATIVE (BE)

nor–nori
subject–indirect object
who–to whom

subject	nor	niri to me	hiri to you (fam.)	hari to him	guri to us	zuri to you (sing.)	zuei to you (pl.)	haiei to them
ni I								
hi you (fam.)	**adi** **adi** **hadi**	**akit** **akit** **hakit**		**akio** **akio** **hakio**	**akigu** **akigu** **hakigu**			**akioe** **akie** **hakie**
hura **(bera)** he, she, it	**beite** **bedi** **bedi**	**bekit** **bekit** **bekit**	**bekik-n** **bekik-n** **bekik-n**	**bekio** **bekio** **bekio**	**bekigu** **bekigu** **bekigu**	**bekizu** **bekizu** **bekizu**	**bekizue** **bekizue** **bekizue**	**bekioe** **bekie** **bekie**
gu we								
zu you (sing.)	**zaitez** **zaitez** **zaitez**	**zakidaz** **zakizkit** **zakizkit**		**zakioz** **zakizkio** **zakizkio**	**zakiguz** **zakizkigu** **zakizkigu**			**zakioez** **zakizkie** **zakizkie**
zuek you (pl.)	**zaiteze** **zaitezte** **zaitezte**	**zakidaze** **zakizkidate** **zakizkidate**		**zakioze** **zakizkiote** **zakizkiote**	**zakiguze** **zakizkigute** **zakizkigute**			**zakioeze** **zakizkiete** **zakizkiete**
haiek they	**beitez** **bitez** **bitez**	**bekidaz** **bekizkit** **bekizkit**	**bekizak-n** **bekizkik-n** **bekizkik-n**	**bekioz** **bekizkio** **bekizkio**	**bekiguz** **bekizkigu** **bekizkigu**	**bekizuz** **bekizkizu** **bekizkizu**	**bekizuez** **bekizkizue** **bekizkizue**	**bekioez** **bekizkie** **bekizkie**

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Table 39
Intransitive **IZAN** *(to be)*
PAST SUBJUNCTIVE (IF I WERE) HYPOTHETICAL FORM

nor–nori
subject–indirect object
who–to whom

subject	nor	niri to me	hiri to you (fam.)	hari to him	guri to us	zuri to you (sing.)	zuei to you (pl.)	haiei to them
ni I	banintz banintz banintz		banintxak-n banintzaik-n banintzaik-n	banintxako banintzaio banintzaio		banintxatzu banintzaizu banintzaizu	banintxatzue banintzaizue banintzaizue	banintxake banintzaie banintzaie
hi you (fam.)	baintz baintz bahintz	baintxat baintzait bahintzait		baintxako baintzaio bahintzaio	baintxaku baintzaigu bahintzaigu			baintxake baintzaie bahintzaie
hura (bera) he, she it	balitz balitz balitz	balitxat balitzait balitzait	balitxak-n balitzaik-n balitzaik-n	balitxako balitzaio balitzaio	balitxaku balitzaigu balitzaigu	balitxatzu balitzaizu balitzaizu	balitxatzue balitzaizue balitzaizue	balitxake balitzaie balitzaie
gu we	bagiña bagiña bagina		bagintxazak-n bagintzaizkik-n bagintzaizkik-n	bagintxakoz bagintzaizkio bagintzaizkio		bagintxatzuz bagintzaizkizu bagintzaizkizu	bagintxatzuez bagintzaizkizue bagintzaizkizue	bagintxakez bagintzaizkie bagintzaizkie
zu you (sing.)	baziña baziña bazina	bazintxataz bazintzaizkit bazintzaizkit		bazintxakoz bazintzaizkio bazintzaizkio	bazintxakuz bazintzaizkigu bazintzaizkigu			bazintxakez bazintzaizkie bazintzaizkie
zuek you (pl.)	baziñee baziñate bazinete	bazintxataze bazintzaizkidate bazintzaizkidate		bazintxakoze bazintzaizkiote bazintzaizkiote	bazintxakuze bazintzaizkigute bazintzaizkigute			bazintxakeze bazintzaizkiete bazintzaizkiete
haiek they	balira balira balira	balitxataz balitzaizkit balitzaizkit	balitxazak-n balitzaizkik-n balitzaizkik-n	balitxakoz balitzaizkio balitzaizkio	balitxakuz balitzaizkigu balitzaizkigu	balitxatzuz balitzaizkizu balitzaizkizu	balitxatzuez balitzaizkizue balitzaizkizue	balitxakez balitzaizkie balitzaizkie

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Table 40
Transitive **UKAN** *(to have)*
PRESENT INDICATIVE (I HAVE)

nor–nork
direct object–subject
whom–who

subject	**ni** me	**hi** you (fam.)	**hura (bera)** him	**gu** us	**zu** you (sing.)	**zuek** you (pl.)	**haiek** them
nik I		**aut** **aut** **haut**	**dot** **det** **dut**		**zaitut** **zaitut** **zaitut**	**zaituet** **zaituztet** **zaituztet**	**dodaz** **ditut** **ditut**
hik you (fam.)	**nok-n** **nauk-n** **nauk-n**		**dok-n** **dek-n** **duk-n**	**gaituk-n** **gaituk-n** **gaituk-n**			**dozak-n** **dituk-n** **dituk-n**
harek **(berak)** he, she, it	**nau** **nau** **nau**	**au** **au** **hau**	**dau** **du** **du**	**gaitu** **gaitu** **gaitu**	**zaitu** **zaitu** **zaitu**	**zaitue** **zaituzte** **zaituzte**	**dauz** **ditu** **ditu**
guk we		**augu** **augu** **haugu**	**dogu** **degu** **dugu**		**zaitugu** **zaitugu** **zaitugu**	**zaituegu** **zaituztegu** **zaituztegu**	**doguz** **ditugu** **ditugu**
zuk you (sing.)	**nozu** **nauzu** **nauzu**		**dozu** **dezu** **duzu**	**gaituzu** **gaituzu** **gaituzu**			**dozuz** **dituzu** **dituzu**
zuek you (pl.)	**nozue** **nauzute** **nauzue**		**dozue** **dezute** **duzue**	**gaituzue** **gaituzute** **gaituzue**			**dozuez** **dituzute** **dituzue**
haiek they	**nabe** **naute** **naute**	**abe** **aute** **haute**	**dabe** **dute** **dute**	**gaitue** **gaituzte** **gaituzte**	**zaitue** **zaituzte** **zaituzte**	**zaituee** **zaituzte(te)** **zaituzte(te)**	**dabez** **dituzte** **dituzte**

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Table 41
Transitive **UKAN** *(to have)*
PAST INDICATIVE (I HAD)

nor–nork
direct object–subject
whom–who

subject	**ni** me	**hi** you (fam.)	**hura (bera)** him	**gu** us	**zu** you (sing.)	**zuek** you (pl.)	**haiek** them
			NORK–NOR				NORK–NOR
nik I		**indudan** **indudan** **hindudan**	**neban** **nuan** **nuen**		**zindudazan** **zindudan** **zintudan**	**zinduedazan** **zinduztedan** **zintuztedan**	**nebazan** **nituan** **nituen**
hik you (fam.)	**ninduan-na** **ninduan-na** **ninduan-nan**		**euan** **uan** **huen**	**ginduazan-na** **ginduan-na** **gintuan-nan**			**euazan** **ituan** **hituen**
harek **(berak)** he, she it	**ninduan** **ninduan** **ninduen**	**induan** **induan** **hinduen**	**eban** **zuan** **zuen**	**ginduzan** **ginduan** **gintuen**	**zinduzan** **zinduan** **zintuen**	**zinduezan** **zinduzten** **zintuzten**	**ebazan** **zituan** **zituen**
guk we		**indugun** **indugun** **hindugun**	**genduan** **genuan** **genuen**		**zinduguzan** **zindugun** **zintugun**	**zindueguzan** **zinduztegun** **zintuztegun**	**genduzan** **genituan** **genituen**
zuk you (sing.)	**ninduzun** **ninduzun** **ninduzun**		**zenduan** **zenuan** **zenuen**	**ginduzuzan** **ginduzun** **gintuzun**			**zenduzan** **zenituan** **zenituen**
zuek you (pl.)	**ninduzuen** **ninduzuen** **ninduzuen**		**zenduen** **zenuten** **zenuten**	**ginduzuezan** **ginduzuten** **gintuzuen**			**zenduezan** **zenituzten** **zenituzten**
haiek they	**ninduen** **ninduten** **ninduten**	**induen** **induten** **hinduten**	**eben** **zuten** **zuten**	**ginduezan** **ginduzten** **gintuzten**	**zinduezan** **zinduzten** **zintuzten**	**zindueezan** **zinduzte(te)n** **zintuzte(te)n**	**ebezan** **zituzten** **zituzten**

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Table 42
Transitive **UKAN (EZAN)** *(to have)*
PRESENT POTENTIAL (I CAN HAVE)

nor–nork
direct object–subject
whom–who

subject	ni me	hi you (fam.)	hura (bera) him	gu us	zu you (sing.)	zuek you (pl.)	haiek them
nik I		aiket azaket hazaket	daiket dezaket dezaket		zaikedaz zaitzaket zaitzaket	zaikeedaz zaitzazteket zaitzaketet	daikedaz ditzaket ditzaket
hik you (fam.)	naikek-n nazakek-n nazakek-n		daikek-n dezakek-n dezakek-n	gaikezak-n gaitzakek-n gaitzakek-n			daikezak-n ditzakek-n ditzakek-n
harek (berak) he, she it	naike nazake nazake	aike azake hazake	daike dezake dezake	gaikez gaitzake gaitzake	zaikez zaitzake zaitzake	zaikeez zaitzazteke zaitzakete	daikez ditzake ditzake
guk we		aikegu azakegu hazakegu	daikegu dezakegu dezakegu		zaikeguz zaitzakegu zaitzakegu	zaikeeguz zaitzaztekegu zaitzaketegu	daikeguz ditzakegu ditzakegu
zuk you (sing.)	naikezu nazakezu nazakezu		daikezu dezakezu dezakezu	gaikezuz gaitzakezu gaitzakezu			daikezuz ditzakezu ditzakezu
zuek you (pl.)	naikezue nazakezute nazakezue		daikezue dezakezute dezakezue	gaikezuez gaitzakezute gaitzakezue			daikezuez ditzakezute ditzakezue
haiek they	naikee nazakete nazakete	aikee azakete hazakete	daikee dezakete dezakete	gaikeez gaitzakete gaitzakete	zaikeez zaitzakete zaitzakete	zaikeez zaitzazteke(te) zaitzakete(te)	daikeez ditzakete ditzakete

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Table 43
Transitive **UKAN (EZAN)** *(to have)*
PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE (THAT I HAVE)

nor–nork
direct object–subject
whom–who

subject	**ni** me	**hi** you (fam.)	**hura (bera)** him	**gu** us	**zu** you (sing.)	**zuek** you (pl.)	**haiek** them
nik I		**aidan** **azadan** **hazadan**	**daidan** **dezadan** **dezadan**		**zaidazan** **zaitzadan** **zaitzadan**	**zaiedazan** **zaitzaztedan** **zaitzatedan**	**daidazan** **ditzadan** **ditzadan**
hik you (fam.)	**naian-na** **nazaan-na** **nazaan-nan**		**daian-nan** **dezaan-nan** **dezaan-nan**	**gaiazan-na** **gaitzaan-na** **gaitzaan-nan**			**daiazan-ñazan** **ditzaan-nan** **ditzaan-nan**
harek (berak) he, she it	**naian** **nazan** **nazan**	**aian** **azan** **hazan**	**daian** **dezan** **dezan**	**gaizan** **gaitzan** **gaitzan**	**zaizan** **zaitzan** **zaitzan**	**zaiezan** **zaitzazten** **zaitzaten**	**daiazan** **ditzan** **ditzan**
guk we		**aigun** **azagun** **hazagun**	**daigun** **dezagun** **dezagun**		**zaiguzan** **zaitzagun** **zaitzagun**	**zaieguzan** **zaitzaztegun** **zaitzategun**	**daiguzan** **ditzagun** **ditzagun**
zuk you (sing.)	**naizun** **nazazun** **nazazun**		**daizun** **dezazun** **dezazun**	**gaizuzan** **gaitzazun** **gaitzazun**			**daizuzan** **ditzazun** **ditzazun**
zuek you (pl.)	**naizuen** **nazazuten** **nazazuen**		**daizuen** **dezazuten** **dezazuen**	**gaizuezan** **gaitzazuten** **gaitzazuen**			**daizuezan** **ditzazuten** **ditzazuen**
haiek they	**naien** **nazaten** **nazaten**	**aien** **azaten** **hazaten**	**daien** **dezaten** **dezaten**	**gaiezan** **gaitzaten** **gaitzaten**	**zaiezan** **zaitzaten** **zaitzaten**	**zaieezan** **zaitzazte(te)n** **zaitzate(te)n**	**daiezan** **ditzaten** **ditzaten**

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Table 44
Transitive **UKAN (EZAN)** *(to have)*
IMPERATIVE

nor–nork
direct object–subject
whom–who

subject	**ni** me	**hi** you (fam.)	**hura (bera)** him	**gu** us	**zu** you (sing.)	**zuek** you (pl.)	**haiek** them
nik I							
hik you (fam.)	**naik-n** **nazak-n** **nazak-n**		**eik-n** **ezak-n** **ezak-n**	**gaizak-n** **gaitzak-n** **gaitzak-n**			**eizak-n** **itzak-n** **itzak-n**
harek (berak) he, she, it			**bei** **beza** **beza**				**beiz** **bitza** **bitza**
guk we							
zuk you (sing.)	**naizu** **nazazu** **nazazu**		**eizu** **ezazu** **ezazu**	**gaizuz** **gaitzazu** **gaitzazu**			**eizuz** **itzazu** **itzazu**
zuek you (pl.)	**naizue** **nazazute** **nazazue**		**eizue** **ezazute** **ezazue**	**gaizuez** **gaitzazute** **gaitzazue**			**eizuez** **itzazute** **itzazue**
haiek they			**beie** **bezate** **bezate**				**beiez** **bitzate** **bitzate**

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Table 45
Transitive **UKAN** *(to have)*
PAST SUBJUNCTIVE (IF I HAD) HYPOTHETICAL FORM

nor–nork
direct object–subject
whom–who

subject	**ni** me	**hi** you (fam.)	**hura (bera)** him	**gu** us	**zu** you (sing.)	**zuek** you (pl.)	**haiek** them
			NORK–NOR				NORK–NOR
nik I		**baindut** **baindut** **bahindut**	**baneu** **banu** **banu**		**bazindudaz** **bazindut** **bazintut**	**bazinduedaz** **bazinduztet** **bazintuztet**	**baneuz** **banitu** **banitu**
hik you (fam.)	**baninduk-n** **baninduk-n** **baninduk-n**		**baeu** **bau** **bahu**	**baginduzak-n** **baginduk-n** **bagintuk-n**			**baeuz** **baitu** **bahitu**
harek **(berak)** he, she, it	**banindu** **banindu** **banindu**	**baindu** **baindu** **bahindu**	**baleu** **balu** **balu**	**baginduz** **bagindu** **bagintu**	**bazinduz** **bazindu** **bazintu**	**bazinduez** **bazinduzte** **bazintuzte**	**baleuz** **balitu** **balitu**
guk we		**baindugu** **baindugu** **bahindugu**	**bagendu** **bagenu** **bagenu**		**bazinduguz** **bazindugu** **bazintugu**	**bazindueguz** **bazinduztegu** **bazintuztegu**	**bagenduz** **bagenitu** **bagenitu**
zuk you (sing.)	**baninduzu** **baninduzu** **baninduzu**		**bazendu** **bazenu** **bazenu**	**baginduzuz** **baginduzu** **bagintuzu**			**bazenduz** **bazenitu** **bazenitu**
zuek you (pl.)	**baninduzue** **baninduzute** **baninduzue**		**bazendue** **bazenute** **bazenute**	**baginduzuez** **baginduzute** **bagintuzue**			**bazenduez** **bazenituzte** **bazenituzte**
haiek they	**banindue** **banindute** **banindute**	**baindue** **baindute** **bahindute**	**balebe** **balute** **balute**	**baginduez** **baginduzte** **bagintuzte**	**bazinduez** **bazinduzte** **bazintuzte**	**bazindueez** **bazinduztete** **bazintuztete**	**balebez** **balituzte** **balituzte**

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Table 46
Transitive **UKAN** *(to have)*
PRESENT INDICATIVE I HAVE)

nor (zer)–nori–nork
direct object–indirect object–subject
whom (what)–to whom–who

subject	niri to me	hiri to you (fam.)	hari to him	guri to us	zuri to you (sing.)	zuei to you (pl.)	haiei to them
nik I		deuat-na[daz] diat-ña diat-nat	deutsat diot diot		deutsut dizut dizut	deutsuet dizuet dizuet	deutset diet diet
hik you (fam.)	deustak-n[zak] didak-n didak-n		deutsak-n[zak] diok-n diok-n	deuskuk-n[zak] diguk-n diguk-n			deutsek-n[zak] diek-n diek-n
harek (berak) he, she, it	deust[az] dit dit	deuk-n[zak] dik-n dik-n	deutso dio dio	deusku digu digu	deutsu dizu dizu	deutsue dizue dizue	deutse die die
guk we		deuagu-nagu diagu-ñagu diagu-nagu	deutsagu diogu diogu		deutsugu dizugu dizugu	deutsuegu dizuegu dizuegu	deutsegu diegu diegu
zuk you (sing.)	deustazu[z] didazu didazu		deutsazu diozu diozu	deuskuzu diguzu diguzu			deutsezu diezu diezu
zuek you (pl.)	deustazue[z] didazute didazue		deutsazue diozute diozue	deuskuzue diguzute diguzue			deutsezue diezute diezue
haiek they	deuste[z] didate didate	deuee-n ditek-n diate-nate	deutsoe diote diote	deuskue digute digute	deutsue dizute dizute	deutsuee dizuete dizuete	deutsee diete diete

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Table 47
Transitive **UKAN** *(to have)*
PAST INDICATIVE (I HAD)

nor (zer)–nori–nork
direct object–indirect object–subject
whom (what)–to whom–who

subject	**niri** to me	**hiri** to you (fam.)	**hari** to him	**guri** to us	**zuri** to you (sing.)	**zuei** to you (pl.)	**haiei** to them
nik I		**neuan-na[zan]** **nian-ñan** **nian-nan**	**neutsan** **nion** **nion**		**neutsun** **nizun** **nizun**	**neutsuen** **nizuen** **nizuen**	**neutsen** **nien** **nien**
hik you (fam.)	**eunstan[-zan]** **idan** **hidan**		**euntsan** **ion** **hion**	**eunskun** **igun** **higun**			**euntsen** **ien** **hien**
harek **(berak)** he, she, it	**eustan[-zan]** **zidan** **zidan**	**euan-nan** **zian-ñan** **zian-nan**	**eutsan** **zion** **zion**	**euskun** **zigun** **zigun**	**eutsun** **zizun** **zizun**	**eutsuen** **zizuen** **zizuen**	**eutsen** **zien** **zien**
guk we		**geuan-nan** **genian-ñan** **genian-nan**	**geuntsan** **genion** **genion**		**geuntsun** **genizun** **genizun**	**geuntsuen** **genizuen** **genizuen**	**geuntsen** **genien** **genien**
zuk you (sing.)	**zeunstan[-zan]** **zenidan** **zenidan**		**zeuntsan** **zenion** **zenion**	**zeunskun** **zenigun** **zenigun**			**zeuntsen** **zenien** **zenien**
zuek you (pl.)	**zeunsten[zan]** **zenidaten** **zenidaten**		**zeuntsoen** **zenioten** **zenioten**	**zeunskuen** **zeniguten** **zeniguten**			**zeuntseen** **zenieten** **zenieten**
haiek they	**eusten** **zidaten** **zidaten**	**eueen-n** **ziaten-ñaten** **ziaten-naten**	**eutsoen** **zioten** **zioten**	**euskuen** **ziguten** **ziguten**	**eutsuen** **zizuten** **zizuten**	**eutsueen** **zizueten** **zizueten**	**eutseen** **zieten** **zieten**

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Table 48
Transitive **UKAN** *(to have)*
PRESENT POTENTIAL (I CAN HAVE)

nor (zer)–nori–nork
direct object–indirect object–subject
whom (what)–to whom–who

subject	**niri** to me	**hiri** to you (fam.)	**hari** to him	**guri** to us	**zuri** to you (sing.)	**zuei** to you (pl.)	**haiei** to them
nik I		**deikiat-ña** **dezaiaket-ña** **diezaaket-naket**	**deikiot** **dezaioket** **diezaioket**		**deikizut** **dezaizuket** **diezazuket**	**deikizuet** **dezaizueket** **diezazueket**	**deikioet** **dezaieket** **diezaieket**
hik you (fam.)	**deikidak-n[zak]** **dezaidakek-n** **diezadakek-n**		**deikiok-n** **dezaiokek-n** **diezaiokek-n**	**deikiguk-n** **dezaigukek-n** **diezagukek-n**			**deikioek-n** **dezaiekek-n** **diezaiekek-n**
harek (berak) he, she, it	**deikit[-daz]** **dezaidake** **diezadake**	**deikik-n** **dezaikek-n** **diezaake-nake**	**deikio** **dezaioke** **diezaioke**	**deikigu** **dezaiguke** **diezaguke**	**deikizu** **dezaizuke** **diezazuke**	**deikizue** **dezaizueke** **diezazueke**	**deikioe** **dezaieke** **diezaieke**
guk we		**deikiagu-na** **dezaiakegu-ña** **diezaakegu-nakegu**	**deikiogu** **dezaiokegu** **diezaiokegu**		**deikizugu** **dezaizukegu** **diezazukegu**	**deikizuegu** **dezaizuekegu** **diezazuekegu**	**deikioegu** **dezaiekegu** **diezaiekegu**
zuk you (sing.)	**deikidazu** **dezaidakezu** **diezadakezu**		**deikiozu** **dezaiokezu** **diezaiokezu**	**deikiguzu** **dezaigukezu** **diezagukezu**			**deikioezu** **dezaiekezu** **diezaiekezu**
zuek you (pl.)	**deikidazue** **dezaidakezute** **diezadakezue**		**deikiozue** **dezaiokezute** **diezaiokezue**	**deikiguzue** **dezaigukezute** **diezagukezue**			**deikioezue** **dezaiekezute** **diezaiekezue**
haiek they	**deikide** **dezaidakete** **diezadakete**	**deikiee-ñ** **dezaiakete-ña** **diezaakete-nakete**	**deikioe** **dezaiokete** **diezaiokete**	**deikigue** **dezaigukete** **diezagukete**	**deikizue** **dezaizukete** **diezazukete**	**deikizuee** **dezaizuekete** **diezazuekete**	**deikioee** **dezaikete** **diezaiekete**

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Table 49
Transitive **UKAN** *(to have)*
PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE (THAT I HAVE)

nor (zer)–nori–nork
direct object–indirect object–subject
whom (what)–to whom–who

subject	niri to me	hiri to you (fam.)	hari to him	guri to us	zuri to you (sing.)	zuei to you (pl.)	haiei to them
nik I		deiadan-na dezaiadan-ña diezaadan-nadan	deiodan dezaiodan diezaiodan		deizudan dezaizudan diezazudan	deizuedan dezaizuedan diezazuedan	deioedan dezaiedan diezaiedan
hik you (fam.)	deidaan-[zan] dezaidaan diezadaan-danan		deioan dezaioan diezaioan-nan	deiguan dezaiguan diezaguan-nan			deioean dezaiean diezaiean-nan
harek (berak) he, she, it	deidan dezaidan diezadan	deian-ña dezaian-ña diezaan-naan	deion dezaion diezaion	deigun dezaigun diezagun	deizun dezaizun diezazun	deizuen dezaizuen diezazuen	deioen dezaien diezaien
guk we		deiagun dezaiagun-ña diezaagun-nagun	deiogun dezaiogun diezaiogun		deizugun dezaizugun diezazugun	deizuegun dezaizuegun diezazuegun	deioegun dezaiegun diezaiegun
zuk you (sing.)	deidazun dezaidazun diezadazun		deiozun dezaiozun diezaiozun	deiguzun dezaiguzun diezaguzun			deioezun dezaiezun diezaiezun
zuek you (pl.)	deidazuen dezaidazuten diezadazuen		deiozuen dezaiozuten diezaiozuen	deiguzuen dezaiguzuten diezaguzuen			deioezuen dezaiezuten diezaiezuen
haiek they	deiden dezaidaten diezadaten	deieen-ñ dezaiaten-ña diezaaten-naten	deioen dezaioten diezaioten	deiguen dezaiguten diezaguten	deizuen dezaizuten diezazuten	deizueen dezaizueten diezazueten	deioeen dezaieten diezaieten

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Table 50
Transitive **UKAN** *(to have)*
IMPERATIVE (HAVE)

nor (zer)–nori–nork
direct object–indirect object–subject
whom (what)–to whom–who

subject	**niri** to me	**hiri** to you (fam.)	**hari** to him	**guri** to us	**zuri** to you (sing.)	**zuei** to you (pl.)	**haiei** to them
nik I							
hik you (fam.)	**eidak-n** **ezaidak-n** **iezadak-n**		**eiok-n** **ezaiok-n** **iezaiok-n**	**eiguk-n** **ezaiguk-n** **iezaguk-n**			**eioek-n** **ezaiek-n** **iezaiek-n**
harek (berak) he, she, it	**beit** **bezait** **biezat**	**beik-n** **bezaik-n** **biezak-n**	**beio** **bezaio** **biezaio**	**beigu** **bezaigu** **biezagu**	**beizu** **bezaizu** **biezazu**	**beizue** **bezaizue** **biezazue**	**beioe** **bezaie** **biezaie**
guk we							
zuk you (sing.)	**eidazu** **ezaidazu** **iezadazu**		**eiozu** **ezaiozu** **iezaiozu**	**eiguzu** **ezaiguzu** **iezaguzu**			**eioezu** **ezaiezute** **iezaiezu**
zuek you (pl.)	**eidazue** **ezaidazute** **iezadazue**		**eiozue** **ezaiozue** **iezaiozue**	**eiguzue** **ezaiguzute** **iezaguzue**			**eioezue** **ezaiezute** **iezaiezue**
haiek they	**beide** **bezaidate** **biezadate**	**beiee-ñ** **bezaitek-n** **biezaate-nate**	**beioe** **bezaiote** **biezaiote**	**beigue** **bezaigute** **biezagute**	**beizue** **bezaizute** **biezazute**	**beizuee** **bezaizuete** **biezazuete**	**beioee** **bezaiete** **biezaiete**

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Table 51
Transitive **UKAN** *(to have)*
PAST SUBJUNCTIVE (IF I HAD)

nor (zer)–nori–nork
direct object–indirect object–subject
whom (what)–to whom–who

subject	niri to me	hiri to you (fam.)	hari to him	guri to us	zuri to you (sing.)	zuei to you (pl.)	haiei to them
nik I		baneuk-n banik-n banik-n	baneutso banio banio		baneutsu banizu banizu	baneutsue banizue banizue	baneutse banie banie
hik you (fam.)	baeunst[az] bait bahit		baeuntso baio bahio	baeunsku baigu bahigu			baeuntse baie bahie
harek (berak) he, she, it	baleust balit balit	baleuk-n balik-n balik-n	baleutso balio balio	baleusku baligu baligu	baleutsu balizu balizu	baleutsue balizue balizue	baleutse balie balie
guk we		bageu(nk)-na bagenik-n bagenik-n	bageuntso bagenio bagenio		bageuntsu bagenizu bagenizu	bageuntsue bagenizue bagenizue	bageuntse bagenie bagenie
zuk you (sing.)	bazeunst bazenit bazenit		bazeuntso bazenio bazenio	bazeunsku bazenigu bazenigu			bazeuntse bazenie bazenie
zuek you (pl.)	bazeunste bazenidate bazenidate		bazeuntsoe bazeniote bazeniote	bazeunskue bazenigute bazenigute			bazeuntsee bazeniete bazeniete
haiek they	baleuste balidate balidate	baleuee-n balitek-n baliate-nate	baleutso baliote baliote	baleuskue baligute baligute	baleutsue balizute balizute	baleutsuee balizuete balizuete	baleutsee baliete baliete

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Table 52
Intransitive Synthetic **ETORRI** *(to come)*
PRESENT INDICATIVE (I COME)

nor–nori
subject–indirect object
who–to whom

subject	nor	niri to me	hiri to you (fam.)	hari to him	guri to us	zuri to you (sing.)	zuei to you (pl.)	haiei to them
ni	**nator**		**natork-en**	**natorkio**		**natorkizu**	**natorkizue**	**natorkie**
I	**nator**		**natorkik-n**	**natorkio**		**natorkizu**	**natorkizue**	**natorkie**
	nator		**natorkik-n**	**natorkio**		**natorkizu**	**natorkizue**	**natorkie**
hi	**ator**	**atort**		**atorkio**	**atorku**			**atorke**
you	**ator**	**atorkit**		**atorkio**	**atorkigu**			**atorkie**
(fam.)	**hator**	**hatorkit**		**hatorkio**	**hatorkigu**			**hatorkie**
hura	**dator**	**datorkit**	**datork-en**	**datorkio**	**datorkigu**	**datorkizu**	**datorkizue**	**datorkie**
(bera)	**dator**	**datorkit**	**datorkik-n**	**datorkio**	**datorkigu**	**datorkizu**	**datorkizue**	**datorkie**
he, she, it	**dator**	**datorkit**	**datorkik-n**	**datorkio**	**datorkigu**	**datorkizu**	**datorkizue**	**datorkie**
gu	**gatoz**		**gatozak-n**	**gatorkioz**		**gatorkizuz**	**gatorkizuez**	**gatorkiez**
we	**gatoz**		**gatozkik-n**	**gatozkio**		**gatozkizu**	**gatozkizue**	**gatozkie**
	gatoz		**gatozkik-n**	**gatozkio**		**gatozkizu**	**gatozkizue**	**gatozkie**
zu	**zatoz**	**zatorkidaz**		**zatorkioz**	**zatorkiguz**			**zatorkiez**
you	**zatoz**	**zatozkit**		**zatozkio**	**zatozkigu**			**zatozkie**
(sing.)	**zatoz**	**zatozkit**		**zatozkio**	**zatozkigu**			**zatozkie**
zuek	**zatoze**	**zatorkidaze**		**zatorkioze**	**zatorkiguze**			**zatorkieze**
you	**zatozte**	**zatozkidate**		**zatozkiote**	**zatozkigute**			**zatozkiete**
(pl.)	**zatozte**	**zatozkidate**		**zatozkiote**	**zatozkigute**			**zatozkiete**
haiek	**datoz**	**datorkidaz**	**datozak-n**	**datorkioz**	**datorkiguz**	**datorkizuz**	**datorkizuez**	**datorkiez**
they	**datoz**	**datozkit**	**datozkik-n**	**datozkio**	**datozkigu**	**datozkizu**	**datozkizue**	**datozkie**
	datoz	**datozkit**	**datozkik-n**	**datozkio**	**datozkigu**	**datozkizu**	**datozkizue**	**datozkie**

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Table 53
Intransitive Synthetic **ETORRI** *(to come)*
PAST INDICATIVE (I CAME)

nor–nori
subject–indirect object
who–to whom

subject	**nor**	**niri** to me	**hiri** to you (fam.)	**hari** to him	**guri** to us	**zuri** to you (sing.)	**zuei** to you (pl.)	**haiei** to them
ni I	**nentorren** **nentorren** **nentorren**		**nentorran-na** **nentorkian-na** **nentorkian-nan**	**nentorkion** **nentorkion** **nentorkion**		**nentorkizun** **nentorkizun** **nentorkizun**	**nentorkizuen** **nentorkizuen** **nentorkizuen**	**nentorkien** **nentorkien** **nentorkien**
hi you (fam.)	**entorren** **entorren** **hentorren**	**entordan** **entorkidan** **hentorkidan**		**entorkon** **entorkion** **hentorkion**	**entorkun** **entorkigun** **hentorkigun**			**entorken** **entorkien** **hentorkien**
hura (bera) he, she, it	**etorren** **zetorren** **zetorren**	**etorkidan** **zetorkidan** **zetorkidan**	**etorran-na** **zetorkian-na** **zetorkian-nan**	**etorkion** **zetorkion** **zetorkion**	**etorkigun** **zetorkigun** **zetorkigun**	**etorkizun** **zetorkizun** **zetorkizun**	**etorkizuen** **zetorkizuen** **zetorkizuen**	**etorkien** **zetorkien** **zetorkien**
gu we	**gentozan** **gentozen** **gentozen**		**gentorrazan-na** **gentozkian-na** **gentozkian-nan**	**gentorkiozan** **gentozkion** **gentozkion**		**gentorkizuzan** **gentozkizun** **gentozkizun**	**gentorkizuezan** **gentozkizuen** **gentozkizuen**	**gentorkiezan** **gentozkien** **gentozkien**
zu you (sing.)	**zentozan** **zentozen** **zentozen**	**zentorkidazan** **zentozkidan** **zentozkidan**		**zentorkiozan** **zentozkion** **zentozkion**	**zentorkiguzan** **zentozkigun** **zentozkigun**			**zentorkiezan** **zentozkien** **zentozkien**
zuek you (pl.)	**zentozen** **zentozten** **zentozten**	**zentorkidazen** **zentozkidaten** **zentozkidaten**		**zentorkiozen** **zentozkioten** **zentozkioten**	**zentorkiguzen** **zentozkiguten** **zentozkiguten**			**zentorkiezen** **zentozkieten** **zentozkieten**
haiek they	**etozan** **zetozen** **zetozen**	**etorkidazan** **zetozkidan** **zetozkidan**	**etorrazan-na** **zetozkian-na** **zetozkian-nan**	**etorkiozan** **zetozkion** **zetozkion**	**etorkiguzan** **zetozkigun** **zetozkigun**	**etorkizuzan** **zetozkizun** **zetozkizun**	**etorkizuezan** **zetozkizuen** **zetozkizuen**	**etorkiezan** **zetozkien** **zetozkien**

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Table 54
Intransitive Synthetic **JOAN** *(to go)*
PRESENT INDICATIVE (I GO)

nor–nori
subject–indirect object
who–to whom

subject	**nor**	**niri** to me	**hiri** to you (fam.)	**hari** to him	**guri** to us	**zuri** to you (sing.)	**zuei** to you (pl.)	**haiei** to them
ni I	noa noa noa		noak-n noakik-n noakik-n	noakio noakio noakio		noakizu noakizu noakizu	noakizue noakizue noakizue	noakie noakie noakie
hi you (fam.)	oa oa hoa	oakit oakit hoakit		oakio oakio hoakio	oakigu oakigu hoakigu			oakie oakie hoakie
hura (bera) he, she, it	doa dijoa doa	doakit dijoakit doakit	doak-n dijoakik-n doakik-n	doakio dijoakio doakio	doakigu dijoakigu doakigu	doakizu dijoakizu doakizu	doakizue dijoakizue doakizue	doakie dijoakie doakie
gu we	goaz goaz goaz		goazak-n goazkik-n goazkik-n	goakioz goazkio goazkio		goakizuz goazkizu goazkizu	goakizuez goazkizue goazkizue	goakiez goazkie goazkie
zu you (sing.)	zoaz zoaz zoaz	zoakidaz zoazkit zoazkit		zoakioz zoazkio zoazkio	zoakiguz zoazkigu zoazkigu			zoakiez zoazkie zoazkie
zuek you (pl.)	zoazte zoazte zoazte	zoakidaze zoazkidate zoazkidate		zoakioze zoazkiote zoazkiote	zoakiguze zoazkigute zoazkigute			zoakieze zoazkiete zoazkiete
haiek they	doaz dijoaz doaz	doakidaz dijoazkit doazkit	doazak-n dijoazkik-n doazkik-n	doakioz dijoazkio doazkio	doakiguz dijoazkigu doazkigu	doakizuz dijoazkizu doazkizu	doakizuez dijoazkizue doazkizue	doakiez dijoazkie doazkie

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Table 55
Intransitive Synthetic **JOAN** *(to go)*
PAST INDICATIVE (I WENT)

nor–nori
subject–indirect object
who–to whom

subject	**nor**	**niri** to me	**hiri** to you (fam.)	**hari** to him	**guri** to us	**zuri** to you (sing.)	**zuei** to you (pl.)	**haiei** to them
ni I	**niñoian** **ninjoan** **nindoan**		**niñoaan-na** **ninjoakian-na** **nindoakian-nan**	**niñoiakion** **ninjoakion** **nindoakion**		**niñoiakizun** **ninjoakizun** **nindoakizun**	**niñoiakizuen** **ninjoakizuen** **nindoakizuen**	**niñoiakien** **ninjoakien** **nindoakien**
hi you (fam.)	**ziñoiazan** **injoan** **hindoan**	**iñoakidan** **injoakidan** **hindoakidan**		**iñoakion** **injoakion** **hindoakion**	**iñoakigun** **injoakigun** **hindoakigun**			**iñoakien** **injoakien** **hindoakien**
hura **(bera)** he, she, it	**joian** **zijoan** **zihoan**	**joiakidan** **zijoakidan** **zihoakidan**	**joaan-na** **zijoakian-na** **zihoakian-nan**	**joiakion** **zijoakion** **zihoakion**	**joiakigun** **zijoakigun** **zihoakigun**	**joiakizun** **zijoakizun** **zihoakizun**	**joiakizuen** **zijoakizuen** **zihoakizuen**	**joiakien** **zijoakien** **zihoakien**
gu we	**giñoiazan** **ginjoazen** **gindoazen**		**giñoazan-na** **ginjoazkian-na** **gindoazkian-nan**	**giñoiakiozan** **ginjoazkion** **gindoazkion**		**giñoiakizuzan** **ginjoazkizun** **gindoazkizun**	**giñoiakizuezan** **ginjoazkizuen** **gindoazkizuen**	**giñoiakiezan** **ginjoazkien** **gindoazkien**
zu you (sing.)	**ziñoiazan** **zinjoazen** **zindoazen**	**ziñoiakidazan** **zinjoazkidan** **zindoazkidan**		**ziñoiakiozan** **zinjoazkion** **zindoazkion**	**ziñoiakiguzan** **zinjoazkigun** **zindoazkigun**			**ziñoiakiezan** **zinjoazkien** **zindoazkien**
zuek you (pl.)	**ziñoiazen** **zinjoazten** **zindoazten**	**ziñoiakidazen** **zinjoazkidaten** **zindoazkidaten**		**ziñoiakiozen** **zinjoazkioten** **zindoazkioten**	**ziñoiakiguzen** **zinjoazkiguten** **zindoazkiguten**			**ziñoiakiezen** **zinjoazkieten** **zindoazkieten**
haiek they	**joiazan** **zijoazen** **zihoazen**	**joiakidazan** **zijoazkidan** **zihoazkidan**	**joaazan-na** **zijoazkian** **zihoazkian-nan**	**joiakiozan** **zijoazkion** **zihoazkion**	**joiakiguzan** **zijoazkigun** **zihoazkigun**	**joiakizuzan** **zijoazkizun** **zihoazkizun**	**joiakizuezan** **zijoazkizuen** **zihoazkizuen**	**joiakiezan** **zijoazkien** **zihoazkien**

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Table 56
Intransitive Synthetic **IBILI** *(to walk, to be)*
PRESENT INDICATIVE (I WALK)

nor–nori
subject–indirect object
who–to whom

subject	nor	niri to me	hiri to you (fam.)	hari to him	guri to us	zuri to you (sing.)	zuei to you (pl.)	haiei to them
ni I	nabil nabil nabil		nabilkik-n nabilkik-n nabilkik-n	nabilkio nabilkio nabilkio		nabilkizu nabilkizu nabilkizu	nabilkizue nabilkizue nabilkizue	nabilkie nabilkie nabilkie
hi you (fam.)	abil abil habil	abilkit abilkit habilkit		abilkio abilkio habilkio	abilkigu abilkigu habilkigu			abilkie abilkie habilkie
hura (bera) he, she, it	dabil dabil dabil	dabilkit dabilkit dabilkit	dabilkik-n dabilkik-n dabilkik-n	dabilkio dabilkio dabilkio	dabilkigu dabilkigu dabilkigu	dabilkizu dabilkizu dabilkizu	dabilkizue dabilkizue dabilkizue	dabilkie dabilkie dabilkie
gu we	gabiltz gabiltz gabiltza		gabilzkik-n gabilzkik-n gabilzkik-n	gabilkioz gabilzkio gabilzkio		gabilkizuz gabilzkizu gabilzkizu	gabilkizuez gabilzkizue gabilzkizue	gabilkiez gabilzkie gabilzkie
zu you (sing.)	zabiltz zabiltz zabiltza	zabilkidaz zabilzkit zabilzkit		zabilkioz zabilzkio zabilzkio	zabilkiguz zabilzkigu zabilzkigu			zabilkiez zabilzkie zabilzkie
zuek you (pl.)	zabiltze zabiltzate zabiltzate	zabilkidaze zabilzkidate zabilzkidate		zabilkioze zabilzkiote zabilzkiote	zabilkiguze zabilzkigute zabilzkigute			zabilkieze zabilzkiete zabilzkiete
haiek they	dabiltz dabiltz dabiltza	dabilkidaz dabilzkit dabilzkit	dabilzkik-n dabilzkik-n dabilzkik-n	dabilkioz dabilzkio dabilzkio	dabilkiguz dabilzkigu dabilzkigu	dabilkizuz dabilzkizu dabilzkizu	dabilkizuez dabilzkizue dabilzkizue	dabilkiez dabilzkie dabilzkie

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Table 57
Intransitive Synthetic **IBILI** *(to walk, to be)*
PAST INDICATIVE (I WALKED)

nor–nori
subject–indirect object
who–to whom

subject	**nor**	**niri** to me	**hiri** to you (fam.)	**hari** to him	**guri** to us	**zuri** to you (sing.)	**zuei** to you (pl.)	**haiei** to them
ni I	**nenbillen** **nenbillen** **nenbilen**		**nenbilkian-na** **nenbilkian-na** **nenbilkian-nan**	**nenbilkion** **nenbilkion** **nenbilkion**		**nenbilkizun** **nenbilkizun** **nenbilkizun**	**nenbilkizuen** **nenbilkizuen** **nenbilkizuen**	**nenbilkien** **nenbilkien** **nenbilkien**
hi you (fam.)	**enbillen** **enbillen** **henbilen**	**ebilkidan** **enbilkidan** **henbilkidan**		**ebilkion** **enbilkion** **henbilkion**	**ebilkigun** **enbilkigun** **henbilkigun**			**ebilkien** **enbilkien** **henbilkien**
hura (bera) he, she, it	**ebillen** **zebillen** **zebilen**	**ebilkidan** **zebilkidan** **zebilkidan**	**ebilkian-na** **zebilkian-na** **zebilkian-nan**	**ebilkion** **zebilkion** **zebilkion**	**ebilkigun** **zebilkigun** **zebilkigun**	**ebilkizun** **zebilkizun** **zebilkizun**	**ebilkizuen** **zebilkizuen** **zebilkizuen**	**ebilkien** **zebilkien** **zebilkien**
gu we	**genbiltzan** **genbiltzen** **genbiltzan**		**genbilkizan-na** **genbilzkian-na** **genbilzkian-nan**	**genbilkiozan** **genbilzkion** **genbilzkion**		**genbilkizuzan** **genbilzkizun** **genbilzkizun**	**genbilkizuezan** **genbilzkizuen** **genbilzkizuen**	**genbilkiezan** **genbilzkien** **genbilzkien**
zu you (sing.)	**zenbiltzan** **zenbiltzen** **zenbiltzan**	**zenbilkidazan** **zenbilzkidan** **zenbilzkidan**		**zenbilkiozan** **zenbilzkion** **zenbilzkion**	**zenbilkiguzan** **zenbilzkigun** **zenbilzkigun**			**zenbilkiezan** **zenbilzkien** **zenbilzkien**
zuek you (pl.)	**zenbiltzen** **zenbiltzaten** **zenbiltzaten**	**zenbilkidazen** **zenbilzkidaten** **zenbilzkidaten**		**zenbilkiozen** **zenbilzkioten** **zenbilzkioten**	**zenbilkiguzen** **zenbilzkiguten** **zenbilzkiguten**			**zenbilkiezen** **zenbilzkieten** **zenbilzkieten**
haiek they	**ebiltzan** **zebiltzen** **zebiltzan**	**ebilkidazan** **zebilzkidan** **zebilkidan**	**ebilkizan-na** **zebilzkian-na** **zebilzkian-nan**	**ebilkiozan** **zebilzkion** **zebilzkion**	**ebilkiguzan** **zebilzkigun** **zebilzkigun**	**ebilkizuzan** **zebilzkizun** **zebilzkizun**	**ebilkizuezan** **zebilzkizuen** **zebilzkizuen**	**ebilkiezan** **zebilzkien** **zebilzkien**

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Table 58
Intransitive Synthetic **EGON** *(to stay)*
PRESENT INDICATIVE (I STAY)

nor–nori
subject–indirect object
who–to whom

subject	nor	niri to me	hiri to you (fam.)	hari to him	guri to us	zuri to you (sing.)	zuei to you (pl.)	haiei to them
ni I	nago nago nago		nagokik-n nagokik-n nagokik-n	nagokio nagokio nagokio		nagokizu nagokizu nagokizu	nagokizue nagokizue nagokizue	nagokie nagokie nagokie
hi you (fam.)	ago ago hago	agokit agokit hagokit		agokio agokio hagokio	agokigu agokigu hagokigu			agokie agokie hagokie
hura (bera) he, she, it	dago dago dago	dagokit dagokit dagokit	dagokik-n dagokik-n dagokik-n	dagokio dagokio dagokio	dagokigu dagokigu dagokigu	dagokizu dagokizu dagokizu	dagokizue dagokizue dagokizue	dagokie dagokie dagokie
gu we	gagoz gaude gaude		gagokizak-n gagozkik-n gagozkik-n	gagokioz gagozkio gagozkio		gagokizuz gagozkizu gagozkizu	gagokizuez gagozkizue gagozkizue	gagokiez gagozkie gagozkie
zu you (sing.)	zagoz zaude zaude	zagokidaz zagozkit zagozkit		zagokioz zagozkio zagozkio	zagokiguz zagozkigu zagozkigu			zagokiez zagozkie zagozkie
zuek you (pl.)	zagoze zaudete zaudete	zagokidaze zagozkidate zagozkidate		zagokioze zagozkiote zagozkiote	zagokiguze zagozkigute zagozkigute			zagokieze zagozkiete zagozkiete
haiek they	dagoz daude daude	dagokidaz dagozkit dagozkit	dagokizak-n dagozkik-n dagozkik-n	dagokioz dagozkio dagozkio	dagokiguz dagozkigu dagozkigu	dagokizuz dagozkizu dagozkizu	dagokizuez dagozkizue dagozkizue	dagokiez dagozkie dagozkie

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Table 59
Intransitive Synthetic **EGON** *(to stay)*
PAST INDICATIVE (I STAYED)

nor–nori
subject–indirect object
who–to whom

subject	nor	niri to me	hiri to you (fam.)	hari to him	guri to us	zuri to you (sing.)	zuei to you (pl.)	haiei to them
ni I	nengoan nengoan nengoen		nengokian-na nengokian-na nengokian-nan	nengokion nengokion nengokion		nengokizun nengokizun nengokizun	nengokizuen nengokizuen nengokizuen	nengokien nengokien nengokien
hi you (fam.)	engoan engoan hengoen	engokidan engokidan hengokidan		engokion engokion hengokion	engokigun engokigun hengokigun			engokien engokien hengokien
hura (bera) he, she, it	egozan zegoan zegoen	egokidan zegokidan zegokidan	egokian-na zegokian-na zegokian-nan	egokion zegokion zegokion	egokigun zegokigun zegokigun	egokizun zegokizun zegokizun	egokizuen zegokizuen zegokizuen	egokien zegokien zegokien
gu we	gengozan geunden geunden		gengokiazan-na gengozkian-na gengozkian-nan	gengokiozan gengozkion gengozkion		gengokizuzan gengozkizun gengozkizun	gengokizuezan gengozkizuen gengozkizuen	gengokiezan gengozkien gengozkien
zu you (sing.)	zengozan zeunden zeunden	zengokidazan zengozkidan zengozkidan		zengokiozan zengozkion zengozkion	zengokiguzan zengozkigun zengozkigun			zengokiezan zengozkien zengozkien
zuek you (pl.)	zengozen zeundeten zeundeten	zengokidazen zengozkidaten zengozkidaten		zengokiozen zengozkioten zengozkioten	zengokiguzen zengozkiguten zengozkiguten			zengokiezen zengozkieten zengozkieten
haiek they	egozan zeuden zeuden	egokidazan zegozkidan zegozkidan	egokiazan-na zegozkian-na zegozkian-nan	egokiozan zegozkion zegozkion	egokiguzan zegozkigun zegozkigun	egokizuzan zegozkizun zegozkizun	egokizuezan zegozkizuen zegozkizuen	egokiezan zegozkien zegozkien

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Table 60
Transitive Synthetic **EDUKI (EUKI)** *(to possess)*
PRESENT INDICATIVE (I POSSESS)

nor–nork
direct object–subject
whom–who

subject	**ni** me	**hi** you (fam.)	**hura (bera)** him	**gu** us	**zu** you (sing.)	**zuek** you (pl.)	**haiek** them
nik I		**aukat** **aukat** **haukat**	**daukat** **daukat** **daukat**		**zaukadaz** **zauzkat** **zauzkat**	**zaukadaze** **zauzkatet** **zauzkatet**	**daukadaz** **dauzkat** **dauzkat**
hik you (fam.)	**naukak-n** **naukak-n** **naukak-n**		**daukak-n** **daukak-n** **daukak-n**	**gaukazak-n** **gauzkak-n** **gauzkak-n**			**daukazak-n** **dauzkak-n** **dauzkak-n**
harek (berak) he, she, it	**nauka** **nauka** **nauka**	**auka** **auka** **hauka**	**dauka** **dauka** **dauka**	**gaukaz** **gauzka** **gauzka**	**zaukaz** **zauzka** **zauzka**	**zaukaze** **zauzkate** **zauzkate**	**daukaz** **dauzka** **dauzka**
guk we		**aukagu** **aukagu** **haukagu**	**daukagu** **daukagu** **daukagu**		**zaukaguz** **zauzkagu** **zauzkagu**	**zaukaguze** **zauzkategu** **zauzkategu**	**daukaguz** **dauzkagu** **dauzkagu**
zuk you (sing.)	**naukazu** **naukazu** **naukazu**		**daukazu** **daukazu** **daukazu**	**gaukazuz** **gauzkazu** **gauzkazu**			**daukazuz** **dauzkazu** **dauzkazu**
zuek you (pl.)	**naukazue** **naukazute** **naukazue**		**daukazue** **daukazute** **daukazue**	**gaukazuez** **gauzkazute** **gauzkazue**			**daukazuez** **dauzkazute** **dauzkazue**
haiek they	**nauke** **naukate** **naukate**	**auke** **aukate** **haukate**	**dauke** **daukate** **daukate**	**gaukez** **gauzkate** **gauzkate**	**zaukez** **zauzkate** **zauzkate**	**zaukeze** **zauzkate(te)** **zauzkate(te)**	**daukez** **dauzkate** **dauzkate**

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Table 61
Transitive Synthetic **EDUKI (EUKI)** *(to possess)*
PAST INDICATIVE (I POSSESSED)

nor–nork
direct object–subject
whom–who

subject	**ni** me	**hi** you (fam.)	**hura (bera)** him	**gu** us	**zu** you (sing.)	**zuek** you (pl.)	**haiek** them
nik I		**indaukadan** **indeukadan** **hindukadan**	**neukan** **neukan** **neukan**		**zeunkadazan** **zindeuzkadan** **zinduzkadan**	**zeunkadazen** **zindeuzkatedan** **zinduzkatedan**	**neukazan** **neuzkan** **neuzkan**
hik you (fam.)	**nindaukoan-na** **nindeukaan-na** **nindukaan-nan**		**eukan** **eukan** **heukan**	**gindaukoazan-na** **gindeuzkaan-na** **ginduzkaan-nan**			**eunkazan** **euzkan** **heuzkan**
harek **(berak)** he, she, it	**neunkan** **nindeukan** **nindukan**	**indaukan** **indeukan** **hindukan**	**eukan** **zeukan** **zeukan**	**geunkazan** **gindeuzkan** **ginduzkan**	**zeunkazan** **zindeuzkan** **zinduzkan**	**zeunkazen** **zindeuzkaten** **zinduzkaten**	**eukazan** **zeuzkan** **zeuzkan**
guk we		**indaukagun** **indeukagun** **hindukagun**	**geukan** **geneukan** **geneukan**		**zeunkaguzan** **zindeuzkagun** **zinduzkagun**	**zeunkaguzen** **zindeuzkategun** **zinduzkategun**	**geunkazan** **geneuzkan** **geneuzkan**
zuk you (sing.)	**neunkazun** **nindeukazun** **nindukazun**		**zeukan** **zeneukan** **zeneukan**	**geunkazuzan** **gindeuzkazun** **ginduzkazun**			**zeunkazan** **zeneuzkan** **zeneuzkan**
zuek you (pl.)	**neunkazuen** **nindeukazuten** **nindukazuen**		**zeuken** **zeneukaten** **zeneukaten**	**geunkazuezan** **gindeuzkazuten** **ginduzkazuen**			**zeunkezan** **zeneuzkaten** **zeneuzkaten**
haiek they	**neunken** **nindeukaten** **nindukaten**	**indauken** **indeukaten** **hindukaten**	**euken** **zeukaten** **zeukaten**	**geunkezan** **gindeuzkaten** **ginduzkaten**	**zeunkezan** **zindeuzkaten** **zinduzkaten**	**zeunkezen** **zindeuzkate(te)n** **zinduzkate(te)n**	**eukezan** **zeuzkaten** **zeuzkaten**

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Table 62
Transitive Synthetic **EKARRI** *(to bring)*
PRESENT INDICATIVE (I BRING)

nor–nork
direct object–subject
whom–who

subject	ni me	hi you (fam.)	hura (bera) him	gu us	zu you (sing.)	zuek you (pl.)	haiek them
nik I		akart akart hakart	dakart dakart dakart		zakardaz zakazkit zakartzat	zakardaze zakaztet zakarztet	dakardaz dakazkit dakartzat
hik you (fam.)	nakark-en nakark-n nakark-na		dakark-en dakark-n dakark-na	gakazak-n gakazkik-n gakartzak-n			dakazak-n dakazkik-n dakartzak-n
harek (berak) he, she, it	nakar nakar nakar	akar akar hakar	dakar dakar dakar	gakarz gakazki gakartza	zakarz zakazki zakartza	zakarze zakazte zakarzte	dakarz dakazki dakartza
guk we		akargu akargu hakargu	dakargu dakargu dakargu		zakarguz zakazkigu zakartzagu	zakarguze zakaztegu zakarztegu	dakarguz dakazkigu dakartzagu
zuk you (sing.)	nakarzu nakartzu nakarzu		dakarzu dakartzu dakarzu	gakarzuz gakazkizu gakartzazu			dakarzuz dakazkizu dakartzazu
zuek you (pl.)	nakarzue nakartzute nakarzue		dakarzue dakartzute dakarzue	gakarzuez gakazkizute gakartzazue			dakarzuez dakazkizute dakartzazue
haiek they	nakarre nakarte nakarte	akarre akarte hakarte	dakarre dakarte dakarte	gakarrez gakazkite gakartzate	zakarrez zakazkite zakartzate	zakarreze zakaztete zakarztete	dakarrez dakazkite dakartzate

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Table 63
Transitive Synthetic **EKARRI** *(to bring)*
PAST INDICATIVE (I BROUGHT)

nor–nork
direct object–subject
whom–who

subject	**ni** me	**hi** you (fam.)	**hura (bera)** him	**gu** us	**zu** you (sing.)	**zuek** you (pl.)	**haiek** them
nik I		**indakardan** **indekardan** **hindekardan**	**nekarren** **nekarren** **nekarren**		**zindakardazan** **zindekarzkidan** **zindekartzadan**	**zindakarredazan** **zindekarztedan** **zindekaztedan**	**nekar(re)zan** **nekarzkian** **nekartzan**
hik you (fam.)	**nindakarran-na** **nindekarran-na** **nindekarran-nan**		**enkarren** **ekarren** **hekarren**	**gindakarrazan-na** **gindekarzkian-na** **gindekartzaan-nan**			**enkarzan** **ekarzkian** **hekartzan**
harek **(berak)** he, she, it	**nindakarren** **nindekarren** **nindekarren**	**indakarren** **indekarren** **hindekardan**	**ekarren** **zekarren** **zekarren**	**gindakazan** **gindekarzkian** **gindekartzan**	**zindakazan** **zindekarzkian** **zindekartzan**	**zindakarrezan** **zindekarzten** **zindekazten**	**ekarzan** **zekarzkian** **zekartzan**
guk we		**indakargun** **indekargun** **hindekargun**	**genkarren** **genekarren** **genekarren**		**zindakarguzan** **zindekarzkigun** **zindekartzagun**	**zindakarreguzan** **zindekarztegun** **zindekaztegun**	**genkar(re)zan** **genekarzkian** **genekartzan**
zuk you (sing.)	**nindakartzun** **nindekartzun** **nindekartzun**		**zekarren** **zenekarren** **zenekarren**	**gindakartzuzan** **gindekarzkizun** **gindekartzazun**			**zekar(re)zan** **zenekarzkian** **zenekartzan**
zuek you (pl.)	**nindakartzuen** **nindekartzuten** **nindekartzuen**		**zekarren** **zenekarten** **zenekarten**	**gindakatzuezan** **gindekarzkizuten** **gindekartzazuen**			**zekar(re)zan** **zenekarzkiten** **zenekartzaten**
haiek they	**nindakarren** **nindekarten** **nindekarten**	**indakarren** **indekarten** **hindekarten**	**ekarren** **zekarten** **zekarten**	**gindakarrezan** **gindekarzkiten** **gindekartzaten**	**zindakarrezan** **zindekarzkiten** **zindekartzaten**	**zindakarreezan** **zindekarzte(te)n** **zindekazte(te)n**	**ekar(re)zan** **zekarzkiten** **zekartzaten**

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Table 64
Transitive Synthetic **ERAMAN (EROAN)** *(to carry)*
PRESENT INDICATIVE (I CARRY)

nor–nork
direct object–subject
whom–who

subject	**ni** me	**hi** you (fam.)	**hura (bera)** him	**gu** us	**zu** you (sing.)	**zuek** you (pl.)	**haiek** them
nik I		**aroat** **aramat** **haramat**	**daroat** **daramat** **daramat**		**zaroadaz** **zaramazkit** **zaramatzat**	**zaroadaze** **zaramaztet** **zaramaztet**	**daroadaz** **daramazkit** **daramatzat**
hik you (fam.)	**naroak-n** **naramak-n** **naramak-n**		**daroak-n** **daramak-n** **daramak-n**	**garoazak-n** **garamazkik-n** **garamatzak-n**			**daroazak-n** **daramazkik-n** **daramatzak-n**
harek **(berak)** he, she, it	**naroa** **narama** **narama**	**aroa** **arama** **harama**	**daroa** **darama** **darama**	**garoaz** **garamazki** **garamatza**	**zaroaz** **zaramazki** **zaramatza**	**zaroaze** **zaramazte** **zaramazte**	**daroaz** **daramazki** **daramatza**
guk we		**aroagu** **aramagu** **haramagu**	**daroagu** **daramagu** **daramagu**		**zaroaguz** **zaramazkigu** **zaramatzagu**	**zaroaguze** **zaramaztegu** **zaramaztegu**	**daroaguz** **daramazkigu** **daramatzagu**
zuk you (sing.)	**naroazu** **naramazu** **naramazu**		**daroazu** **daramazu** **daramazu**	**garoazuz** **garamazkizu** **garamatzazu**			**daroazuz** **daramazkizu** **daramatzazu**
zuek you (pl.)	**naroazue** **naramazute** **naramazue**		**daroazue** **daramazute** **daramazue**	**garoazuez** **garamazkizute** **garamatzazue**			**daroazuez** **daramazkizute** **daramatzazue**
haiek they	**naroe** **naramate** **naramate**	**aroe** **aramate** **haramate**	**daroe** **daramate** **daramate**	**garoez** **garamazkite** **garamatzate**	**zaroez** **zaramazkite** **zaramatzate**	**zaroeze** **zaramazte(te)** **zaramazte(te)**	**daroez** **daramazkite** **daramatzate**

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Table 65
Transitive Synthetic **ERAMAN (EROAN)** *(to carry)*
PAST (I CARRIED)

nor–nork
direct object–subject
whom–who

subject	**ni** me	**hi** you (fam.)	**hura (bera)** him	**gu** us	**zu** you (sing.)	**zuek** you (pl.)	**haiek** them
nik I		**indaroiadan** **inderamadan** **hinderamadan**	**neroian** **neraman** **neraman**		**zeroiadazan** **zinderamazkidan** **zinderamatzadan**	**zeroiadazen** **zinderamaztedan** **zinderamaztedan**	**neroiazan** **neramazkian** **neramatzan**
hik you (fam.)	**nindaroaan-na** **ninderamaan-na** **ninderamaan-nan**		**eroian** **eraman** **heraman**	**gindaroiazan-na** **ginderamazkian-na** **ginderamatzaan-nan**			**eroiazan** **eramazkian** **heramatzan**
harek **(berak)** he, she, it	**neroian** **ninderaman** **ninderaman**	**indaroian** **inderaman** **hinderaman**	**eroian** **zeraman** **zeraman**	**geroiazan** **ginderamazkian** **ginderamatzan**	**zeroiazan** **zinderamazkian** **zinderamatzan**	**zeroiazen** **zinderamazten** **zinderamazten**	**eroiazan** **zeramazkian** **zeramatzan**
guk we		**indaroiagun** **inderamagun** **hinderamagun**	**geroian** **generaman** **generaman**		**zeroiaguzan** **zinderamazkigun** **zinderamatzagun**	**zeroiaguzen** **zinderamaztegun** **zinderamaztegun**	**geroiazan** **generamazkian** **generamatzan**
zuk you (sing.)	**neroiazun** **ninderamazun** **ninderamazun**		**zeroian** **zeneraman** **zeneraman**	**geroiazuzan** **ginderamazkizun** **ginderamatzazun**			**zeroiazan** **zeneramazkian** **zeneramatzan**
zuek you (pl.)	**neroiazuen** **ninderamazuten** **ninderamazuen**		**zeroien** **zeneramaten** **zeneramaten**	**geroiazuezan** **ginderamazkizuten** **ginderamatzazuen**			**zeroiazen** **zeneramazkiten** **zeneramatzaten**
haiek they	**neroien** **ninderamaten** **ninderamaten**	**indaroien** **inderamaten** **hinderamaten**	**eroien** **zeramaten** **zeramaten**	**geroiezan** **ginderamazkiten** **ginderamatzaten**	**zeroiezan** **zinderamazkiten** **zinderamatzaten**	**zeroiezen** **zinderamazte(te)n** **zinderamazte(te)n**	**eroiazen** **zeramazkiten** **zeramatzaten**

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Table 66
Transitive Synthetic **ERABILI** *(to use)*
PRESENT INDICATIVE (I USE)

nor–nork
direct object–subject
whom–who

subject	**ni** me	**hi** you (fam.)	**hura (bera)** him	**gu** us	**zu** you (sing.)	**zuek** you (pl.)	**haiek** them
nik I		**arabilt** **arabilt** **harabilt**	**darabilt** **darabilt** **darabilt**		**zarabildaz** **zarabilzkit** **zarabiltzat**	**zarabildaze** **zarabilztet** **zarabilztet**	**darabildaz** **darabilzkit** **darabiltzat**
hik you (fam.)	**narabilk-en** **narabilkik-n** **narabilk-na**		**darabilk-en** **darabilk-n** **darabilk-na**	**garabiltzak-n** **garabilzkik-n** **garabiltzak-n**			**darabiltzak-n** **darabilzkik-n** **darabiltzak-n**
harek **(berak)** he, she, it	**narabil** **narabil** **narabil**	**arabil** **arabil** **harabil**	**darabil** **darabil** **darabil**	**garabiltz** **garabilzki** **garabiltza**	**zarabiltz** **zarabilzki** **zarabiltza**	**zarabiltze** **zarabilzte** **zarabilzte**	**darabiltz** **darabilzki** **darabiltza**
guk we		**arabilgu** **arabilgu** **harabilgu**	**darabilgu** **darabilgu** **darabilgu**		**zarabilguz** **zarabilzkigu** **zarabiltzagu**	**zarabilguze** **zarabilztegu** **zarabilztegu**	**darabilguz** **darabilzkigu** **darabiltzagu**
zuk you (sing.)	**narabiltzu** **narabiltzu** **narabilzu**		**darabiltzu** **darabiltzu** **darabilzu**	**garabiltzuz** **garabilzkizu** **garabiltzazu**			**darabiltzuz** **darabilzkizu** **darabiltzazu**
zuek you (pl.)	**narabiltzue** **narabiltzute** **narabilzue**		**darabiltzue** **darabiltzute** **darabilzue**	**garabiltzuez** **garabilzkizute** **garabiltzazue**			**darabiltzuez** **darabilzkizute** **darabiltzazue**
haiek they	**narabille** **narabilte** **narabilte**	**arabille** **arabilte** **harabilte**	**darabille** **darabilte** **darabilte**	**garabillez** **garabilzkite** **garabiltzate**	**zarabillez** **zarabilzkite** **zarabiltzate**	**zarabilleze** **zarabilzte(te)** **zarabilzte(te)**	**darabillez** **darabilzkite** **darabiltzate**

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Table 67
Transitive Synthetic **ERABILI** *(to use)*
PAST INDICATIVE (I USED)

nor–nork
direct object–subject
whom–who

subject	**ni** me	**hi** you (fam.)	**hura (bera)** him	**gu** us	**zu** you (sing.)	**zuek** you (pl.)	**haiek** them
nik I		**indarabildan** **inderabildan** **hinderabildan**	**nerabillen** **nerabillen** **nerabilen**		**zerabildazan** **zinderabilzkidan** **zinderabiltzadan**	**zerabildazen** **zinderabilztedan** **zinderabilztedan**	**nerabiltzan** **nerabilzkian** **nerabiltzan**
hik you (fam.)	**nindarabillan-ena** **ninderabillan-na** **ninderabilan-nan**		**erabillen** **erabillen** **herabilen**	**gindarabillazan-na** **ginderabilzkian-na** **ginderabiltzan-nan**			**erabiltzan** **erabilzkian** **herabiltzan**
harek **(berak)** he, she, it	**nerabillan** **ninderabillen** **ninderabilen**	**indarabillen** **inderabillen** **hinderabilen**	**erabillan** **zerabillen** **zerabilen**	**gerabilzan** **ginderabilzkian** **ginderabiltzan**	**zerabiltzan** **zinderabilzkian** **zinderabiltzan**	**zerabiltzen** **zinderabilzten** **zinderabilzten**	**erabiltzan** **zerabilzkian** **zerabiltzan**
guk we		**indarabilgun** **inderabilgun** **hinderabilgun**	**gerabillan** **generabillen** **generabilen**		**zerabilguzan** **zinderabilzkigun** **zinderabiltzagun**	**zerabilguzen** **zinderabilztegun** **zinderabilztegun**	**gerabiltzan** **generabilzkian** **generabiltzan**
zuk you (sing.)	**nerabiltzun** **ninderabiltzun** **ninderabilzun**		**zerabillan** **zenerabillen** **zenerabilen**	**gerabilzuzan** **ginderabilkizun** **ginderabiltzazun**			**zerabiltzan** **zenerabilzkian** **zenerabiltzan**
zuek you (pl.)	**nerabiltzuen** **ninderabiltzuten** **ninderabilzuen**		**zerabillen** **zenerabilten** **zenerabilten**	**gerabilzuezan** **ginderabilzkizuten** **ginderabiltzazuen**			**zerabillezan** **zenerabilzkiten** **zenerabiltzaten**
haiek they	**nerabillen** **ninderabilten** **ninderabilten**	**indarabillen** **inderabilten** **hinderabilten**	**erabillen** **zerabilten** **zerabilten**	**gerabillezan** **ginderabilzkiten** **ginderabiltzen**	**zerabiltzen** **zinderabilzkiten** **zinderabiltzaten**	**zerabillezen** **zinderabilzte(te)n** **zinderabilzte(te)n**	**erabillezan** **zerabilzkiten** **zerabiltzaten**

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